

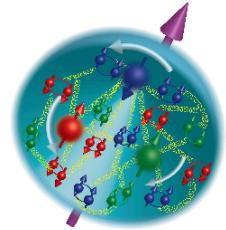
Experimental Overview on GPDs and TMDs

International Nuclear Physics Conference
September 12 – 16, 2016

*Haiyan Gao
Duke University and Duke Kunshan University*



Nucleon Spin Decomposition

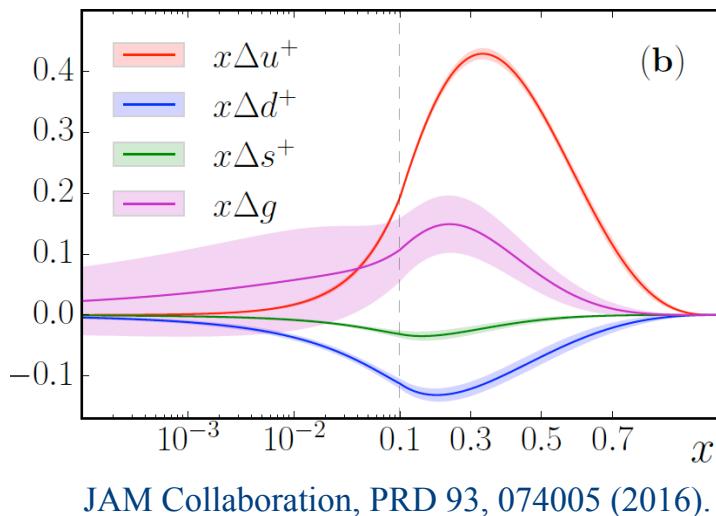


Proton spin puzzle

$$\Delta\Sigma = \Delta u + \Delta d + \Delta s \sim 0.3$$

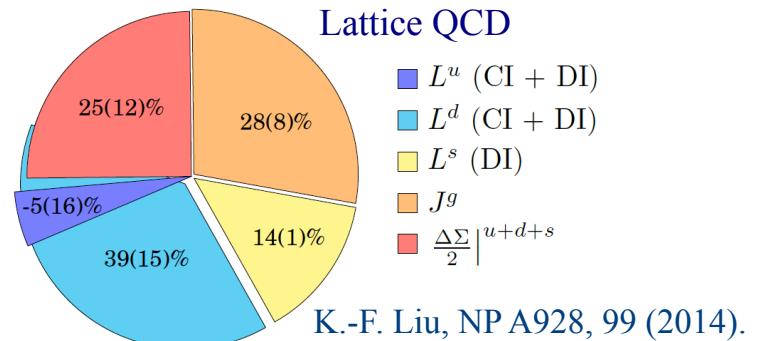
Spin decomposition

$$J = \frac{1}{2}\Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_q + L_g$$



Quark spin only contributes a small fraction to nucleon spin.

J. Ashman et al., PLB 206, 364 (1988); NP B328, 1 (1989).



Access to $L_{q/g}$

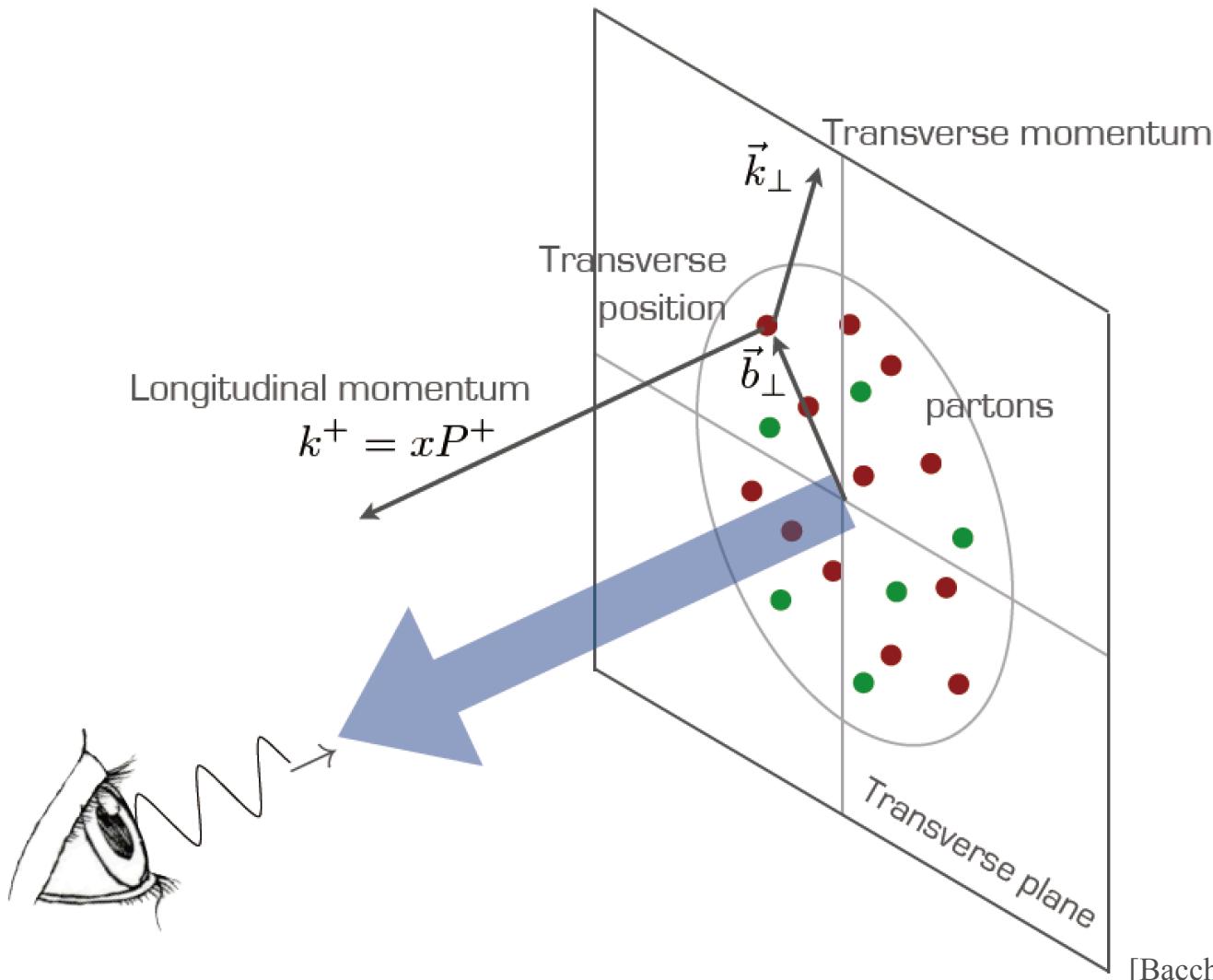
It is necessary to have transverse information.

Coordinate space: GPDs

Momentum space: TMDs

3D imaging of the nucleon.

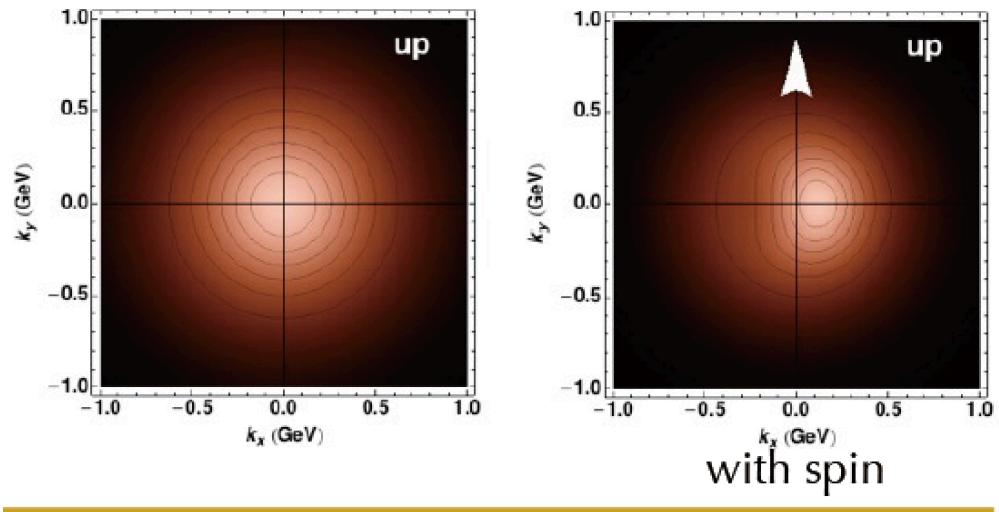
Nucleon Structure from 1D to 3D



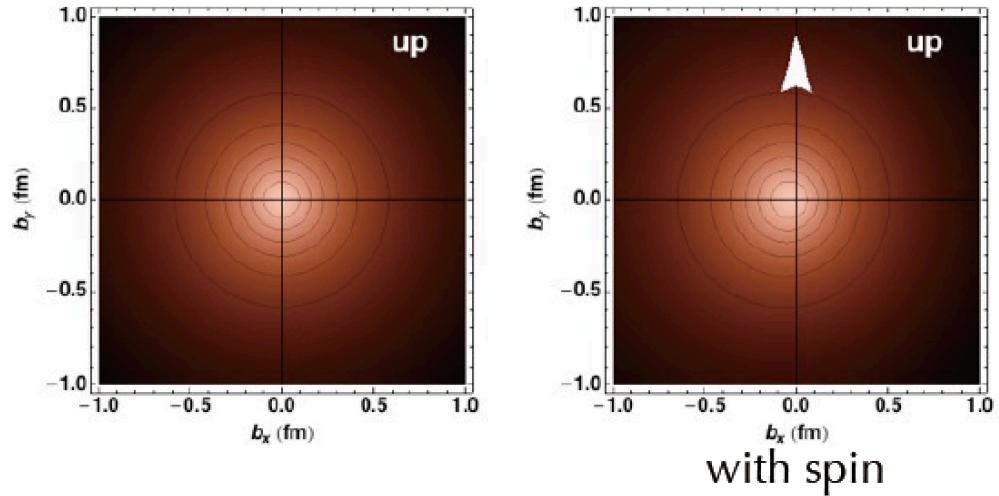
[Bacchetta's talk (2016)]

Nucleon Structure from 1D to 3D

Transverse momentum
distributions:
TMDs



Impact parameter
distributions:
Fourier transf. of
GPDs



Silvia Niccolai (Thursday plenary)

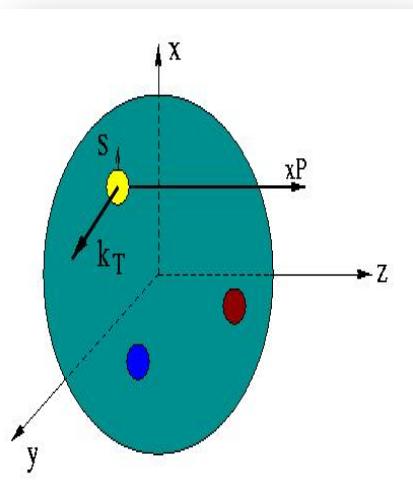
H. Gao

[Bacchetta's talk (2016)]

Unified View of Nucleon Structure

$W_p^u(x, k_T, r_T)$ Wigner distributions

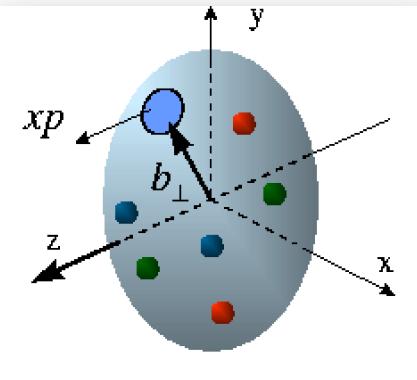
5D Dist.



$$d^2\mathbf{r}_T \quad d^2\mathbf{k}_T$$

TMD PDFs
 $f_1^u(x, k_T), \dots$
 $h_1^u(x, k_T)$

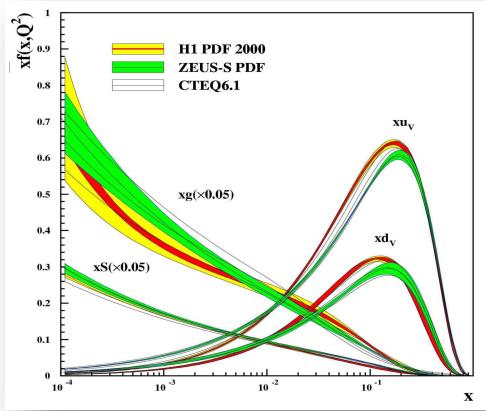
GPDs/IPDs



3D imaging

dx &
Fourier Transformation

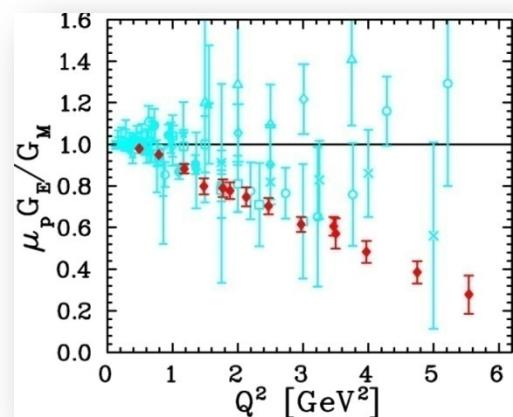
$$d^2\mathbf{k}_T \quad d^2\mathbf{r}_T$$



PDFs
 $f_1^u(x), \dots$
 $h_1^u(x)$

1D

Form
Factors
 $G_E(Q^2),$
 $G_M(Q^2)$

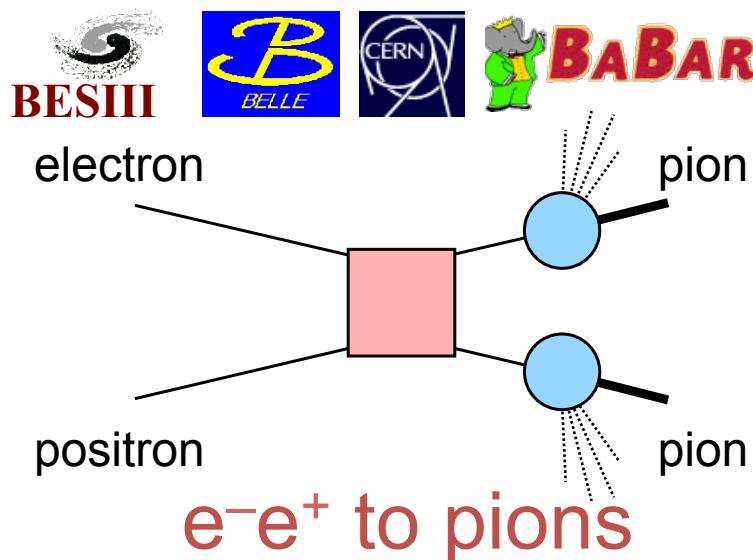
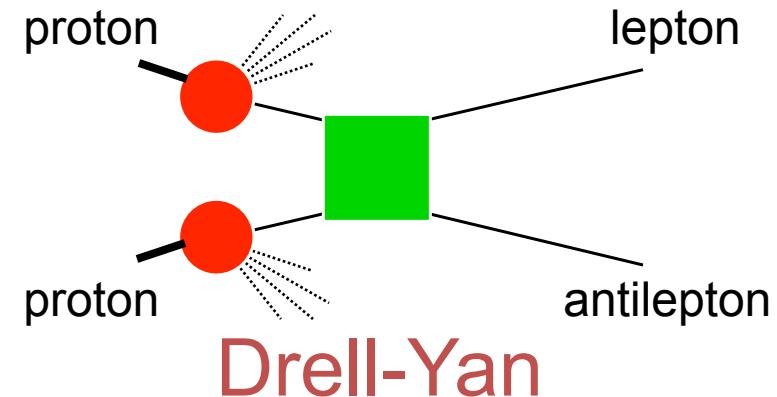
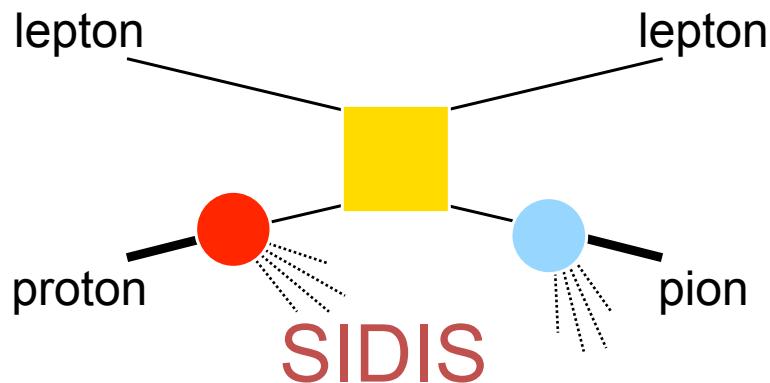


Leading Twist TMDs

→ Nucleon Spin
→ Quark Spin

		Quark polarization		
		Un-Polarized	Longitudinally Polarized	Transversely Polarized
Nucleon Polarization	U	$f_1 = \bullet$		$h_1^\perp = \bullet - \bullet$ Boer-Mulder
	L		$g_1 = \bullet \rightarrow - \bullet \rightarrow$ Helicity	$h_{1L}^\perp = \bullet \rightarrow - \bullet \rightarrow$
	T	$f_{1T}^\perp = \bullet \uparrow - \bullet \downarrow$ Sivers	$g_{1T}^\perp = \bullet \uparrow - \bullet \uparrow$	$h_{1T}^\perp = \bullet \uparrow - \bullet \uparrow$ Transversity $h_{1T}^\perp = \bullet \uparrow - \bullet \uparrow$ Pretzelosity

Access TMDs through Hard Processes



- Partonic scattering amplitude
- Fragmentation amplitude
- Distribution amplitude

$$f_{1T}^{\perp q}(\text{SIDIS}) = -f_{1T}^{\perp q}(\text{DY})$$

$$h_1^\perp(\text{SIDIS}) = -h_1^\perp(\text{DY})$$

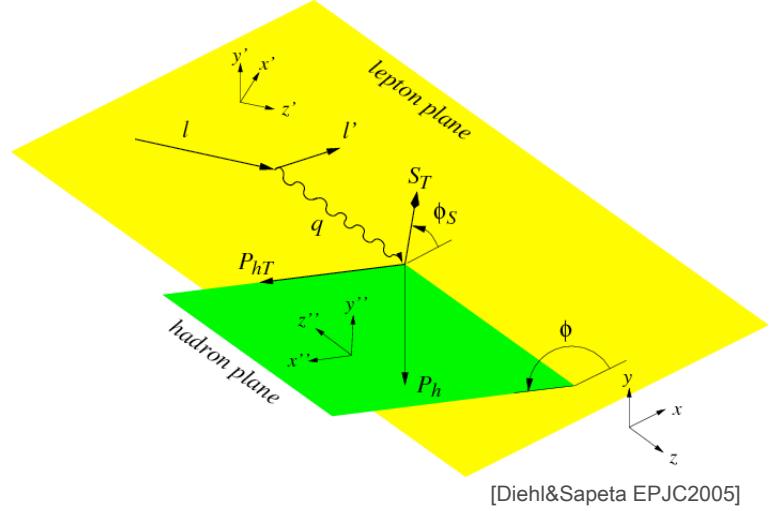
Jianwei Qiu (R7 Tuesday)
Rolf Ent (R7 Tuesday)

SIDIS and Structure Functions

SIDIS differential cross section

18 structure functions $F(x, z, Q^2, P_T)$,
model independent. (one photon exchange approximation)

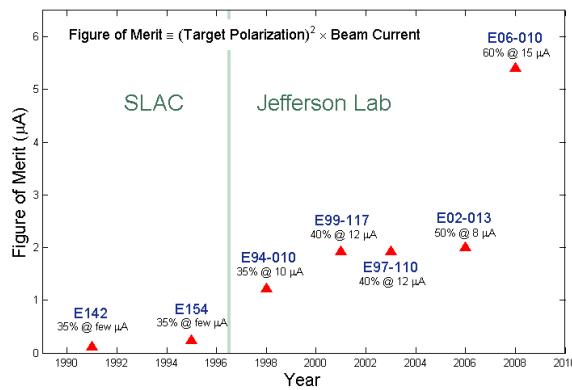
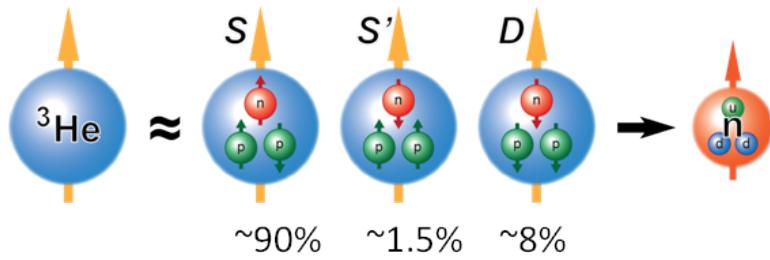
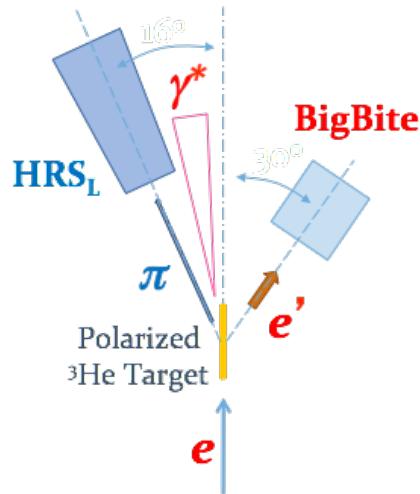
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{d\sigma}{dxdydzdP_T^2d\phi_h d\phi_S} \\
 &= \frac{\alpha^2}{xyQ^2} \frac{y^2}{2(1-\epsilon)} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma^2}{2x}\right) \\
 &\times \left\{ F_{UU,T} + \epsilon F_{UU,L} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} F_{UU}^{\cos \phi_h} \cos \phi_h + \epsilon F_{UU}^{\cos 2\phi_h} \cos 2\phi_h + \lambda_e \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} F_{LU}^{\sin \phi_h} \sin \phi_h \right. \\
 &+ S_L [\sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} F_{UL}^{\sin \phi_h} \sin \phi_h + \epsilon F_{UL}^{\sin 2\phi_h} \sin 2\phi_h] + \lambda_e S_L [\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2} F_{LL} + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} F_{LL}^{\cos \phi_h} \cos \phi_h] \\
 &+ S_T [(F_{UT,T}^{\sin(\phi_h-\phi_S)} + \epsilon F_{UT,L}^{\sin(\phi_h-\phi_S)}) \sin(\phi_h - \phi_S) + \epsilon F_{UT}^{\sin(\phi_h+\phi_S)} \sin(\phi_h + \phi_S) + \epsilon F_{UT}^{\sin(3\phi_h-\phi_S)} \sin(3\phi_h - \phi_S) \\
 &\quad + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} F_{UT}^{\sin \phi_S} \sin \phi_S + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1+\epsilon)} F_{UT}^{\sin(2\phi_h-\phi_S)} \sin(2\phi_h - \phi_S)] \\
 &+ \lambda_e S_T [\sqrt{1-\epsilon^2} F_{LT}^{\cos(\phi_h-\phi_S)} \cos(\phi_h - \phi_S) \\
 &\quad \left. + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} F_{LT}^{\cos \phi_S} \cos \phi_S + \sqrt{2\epsilon(1-\epsilon)} F_{LT}^{\cos(2\phi_h-\phi_S)} \cos(2\phi_h - \phi_S)] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$



[Diehl&Sapeta EPJC2005]

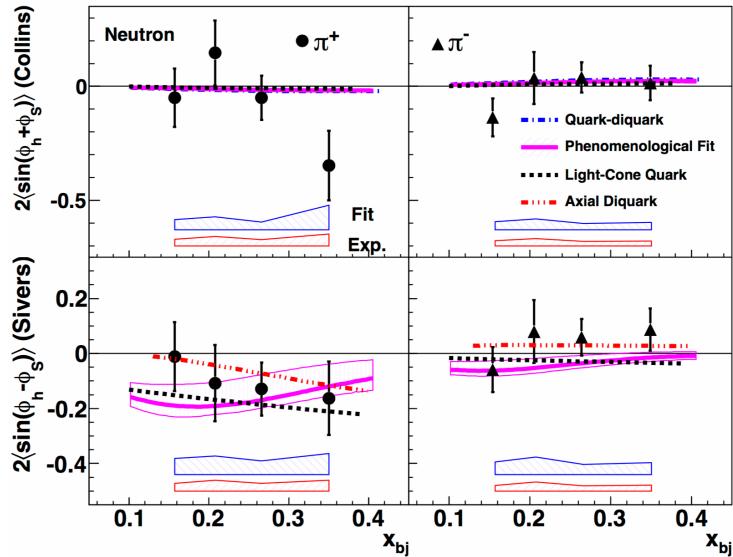
In parton model, $F(x, z, Q^2, P_T)$ s are expressed as the convolution of TMDs.

E06-010 Experiment @ Hall A

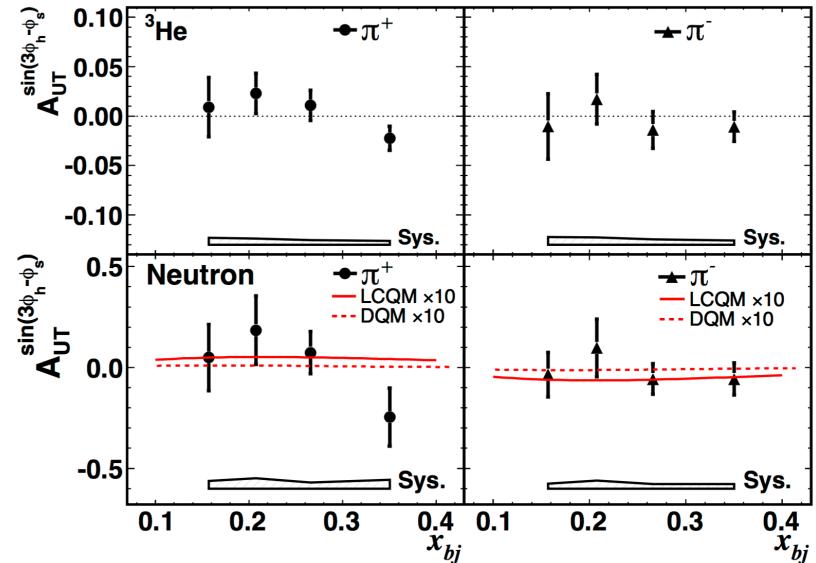


- First neutron data in SIDIS
- Electron beam energy: 5.9 GeV
Average current: $12\mu\text{A}$
- 40cm transversely polarized ${}^3\text{He}$ target, 20-min spin flip
Average polarization: $55.4 \pm 2.8\%$ ***world record***
- BigBite at 30° as **electron** arm
scattered electron momentum $0.6\sim2.5\text{ GeV}/c$
- HRS at 16° as **hadron** arm
hadron momentum $\sim 2.35\text{ GeV}/c$

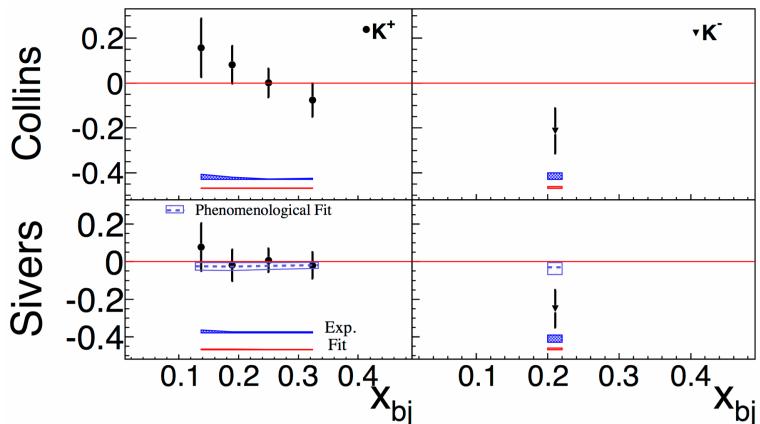
SIDIS SSA/DSA Results



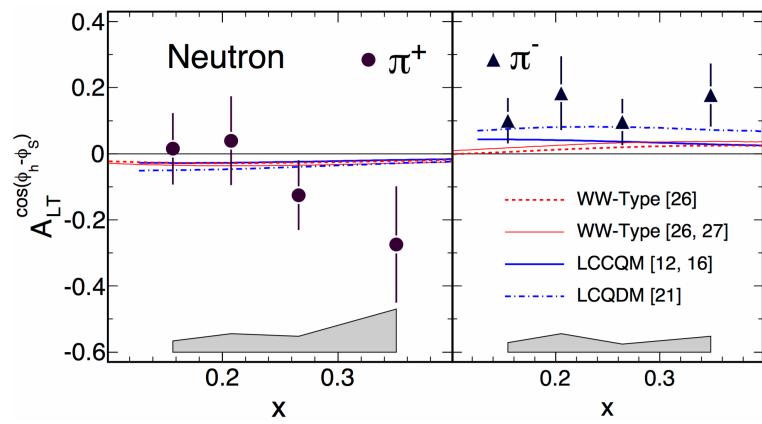
X. Qian et al., PRL 107, 072003 (2011)



Y. Zhang et al., PR C90, 055209 (2014)



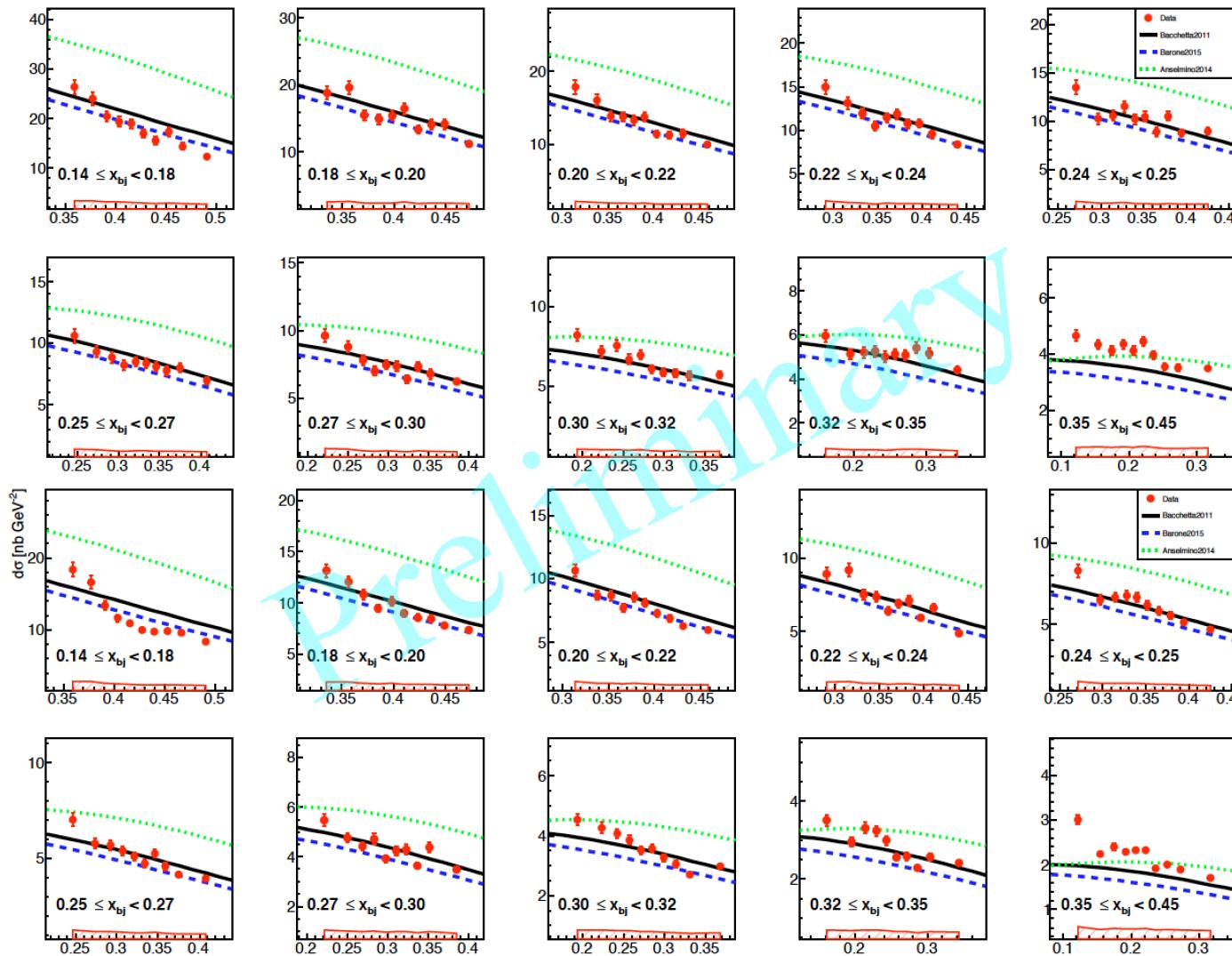
Y.X. Zhao et al., PR C90, 055201 (2014)



J. Huang et al., PRL 108, 052001 (2012)

Preliminary Cross Section Results

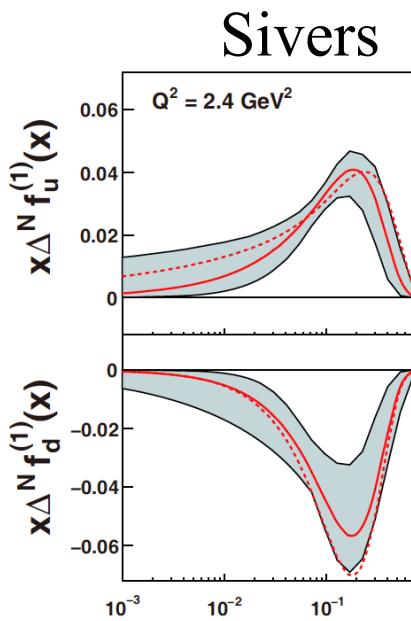
First measurement of unpolarized SIDIS differential cross section on ${}^3\text{He}$ target



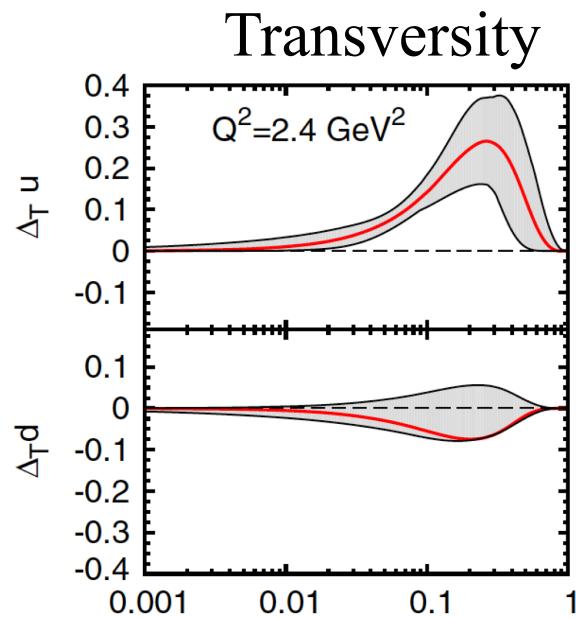
Data compared with parametrizations
Bacchetta2011, Anselmino2014, and Barone2015

X. Yan *et al.*,
To be submitted

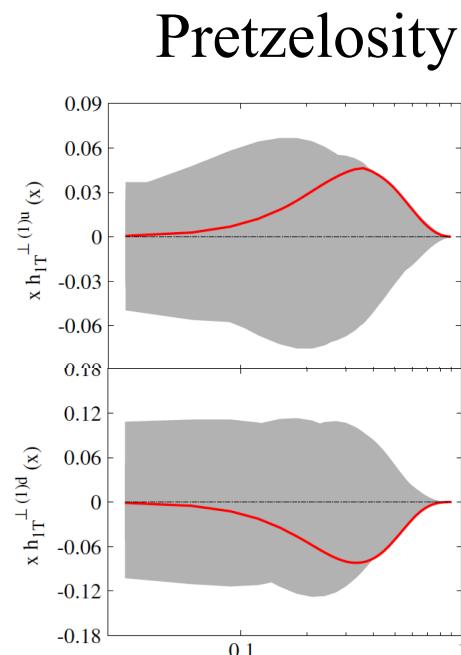
Present Status On TMD Extractions



Anselmino et al,
EPJA39, 89 (2009)



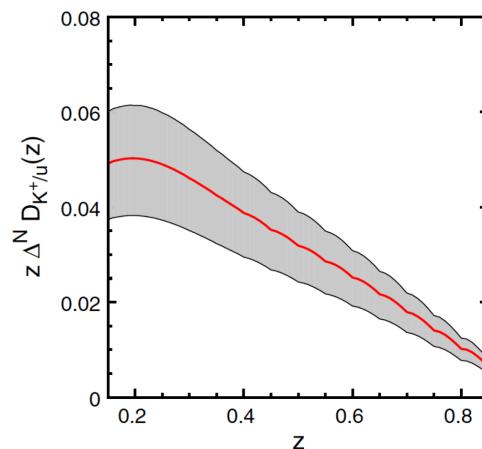
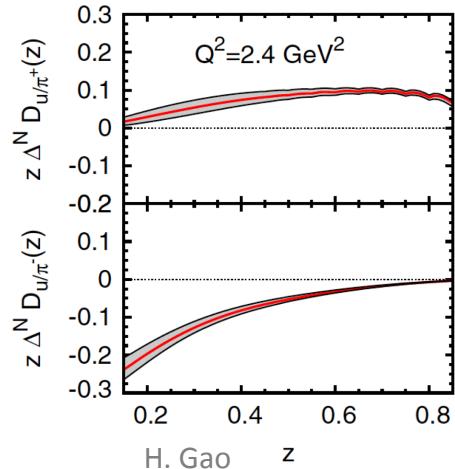
Anselmino et al,
PRD92, 114023 (2015)



Lefky et al,
PRD91, 034010 (2015)

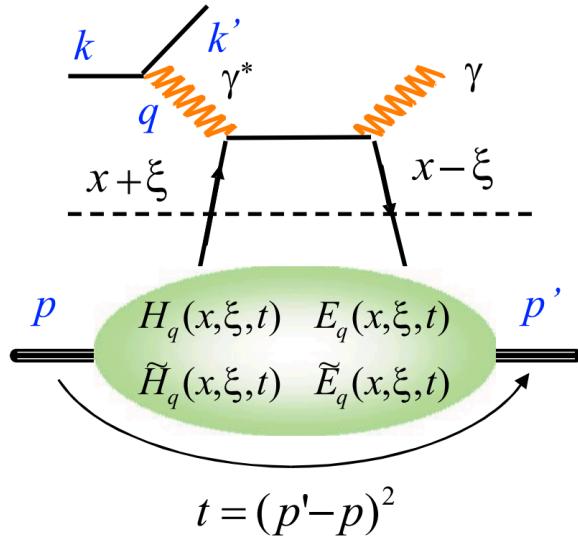
Collins fragmentation

Anselmino et al,
PRD92, 114023 (2015)
PRD93, 034025 (2016)



Access GPDs through Hard Processes

Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering (DVCS)



Interference with Bethe-Heitler (BH) process gives access to real and imaginary part of DVCS amplitude

$$d\sigma \propto |\mathcal{T}|^2 = |\mathcal{T}_{\text{BH}}|^2 + |\mathcal{T}_{\text{DVCS}}|^2 + \mathcal{I}$$

$$\mathcal{I} \propto \frac{-e_\ell}{\mathcal{P}_1(\phi)\mathcal{P}_2(\phi)} \left\{ c_0^{\mathcal{I}} + \sum_{n=1}^3 [c_n^{\mathcal{I}} \cos(n\phi) + s_n^{\mathcal{I}} \sin(n\phi)] \right\}$$

e.g.:

$$c_{1,\text{unpol.}}^{\mathcal{I}} \propto \left[F_1 \Re \mathcal{H} - \frac{t}{4M_p^2} F_2 \Re \mathcal{E} + \frac{x_B}{2-x_B} (F_1 + F_2) \Re \tilde{\mathcal{H}} \right]$$

Access different GPDs

$$d\sigma_{LU} = \sin \phi \cdot \text{Im}\{F_1 \mathcal{H} + x_B(F_1 + F_2) \tilde{\mathcal{H}} - kF_2 \mathcal{E}\} d\phi$$

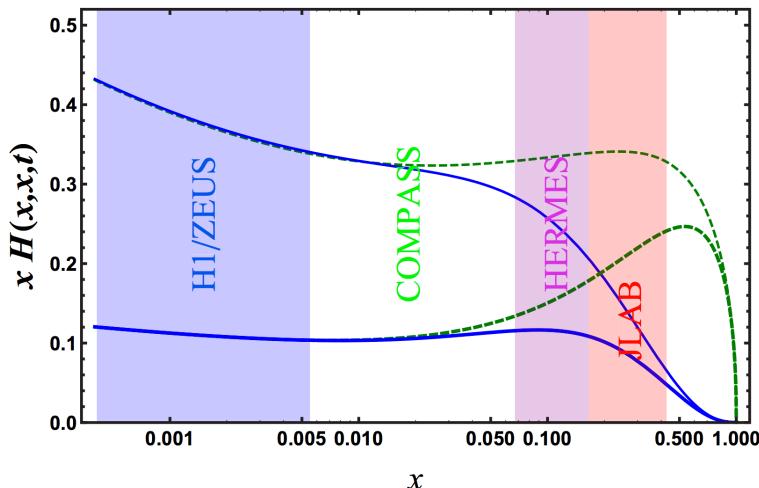
$$d\sigma_{UL} = \sin \phi \cdot \text{Im}\{F_1 \tilde{\mathcal{H}} + x_B(F_1 + F_2)(\tilde{\mathcal{H}} + x_B/2 \mathcal{E}) - x_B k F_2 \tilde{\mathcal{E}} \dots\} d\phi$$

$$d\sigma_{LL} = (A + B \cos \phi) \cdot \Re \{F_1 \tilde{\mathcal{H}} + x_B(F_1 + F_2)(\tilde{\mathcal{H}} + x_B/2 \mathcal{E}) \dots\} d\phi$$

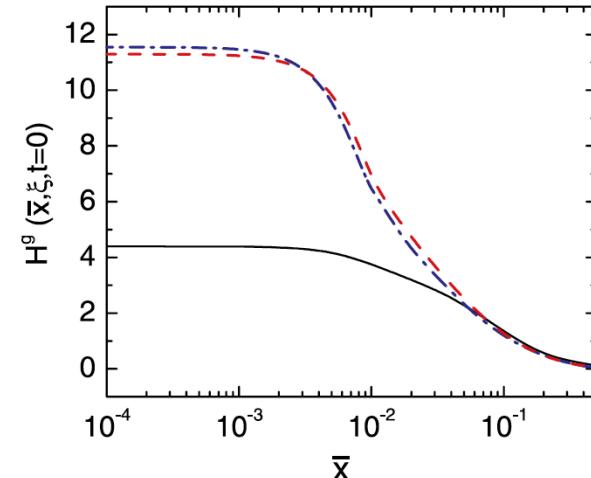
$$d\sigma_{UT} = \cos \phi \cdot \text{Im}\{k(F_2 \mathcal{H} - F_1 \mathcal{E}) + \dots\} d\phi$$

Alternative processes: deeply virtual meson production (DVMP), double DVCS, timelike Compton scattering (TCS)... (A. Camsonne R7)

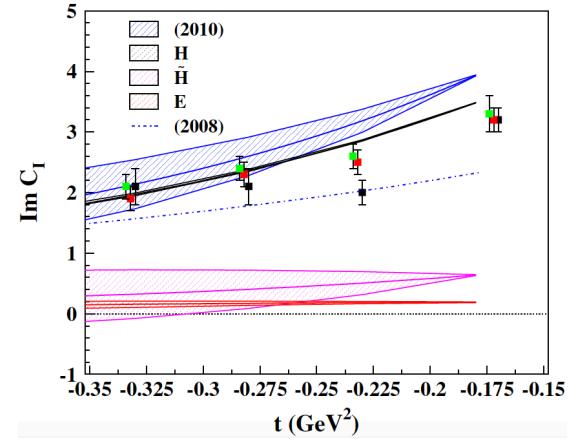
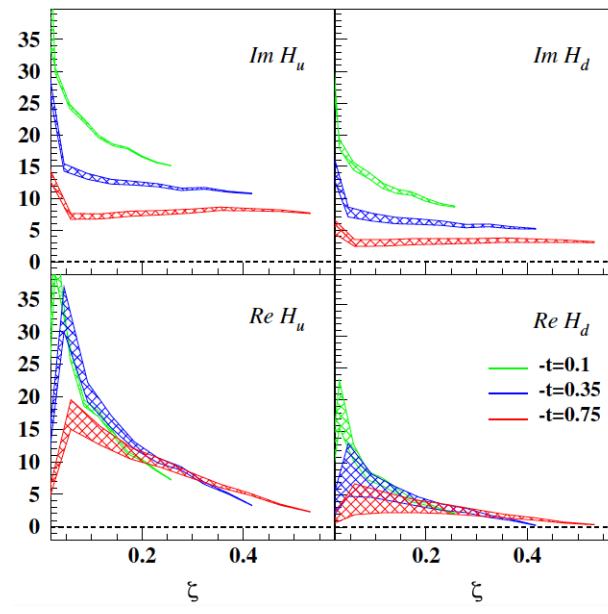
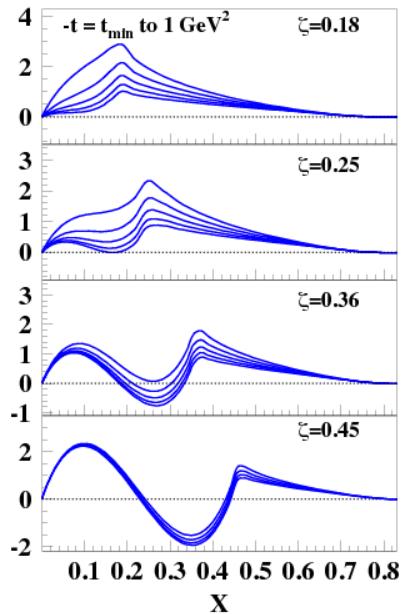
Global Analysis of GPDs



Kumerički and Müller NP B841, 1(2010)



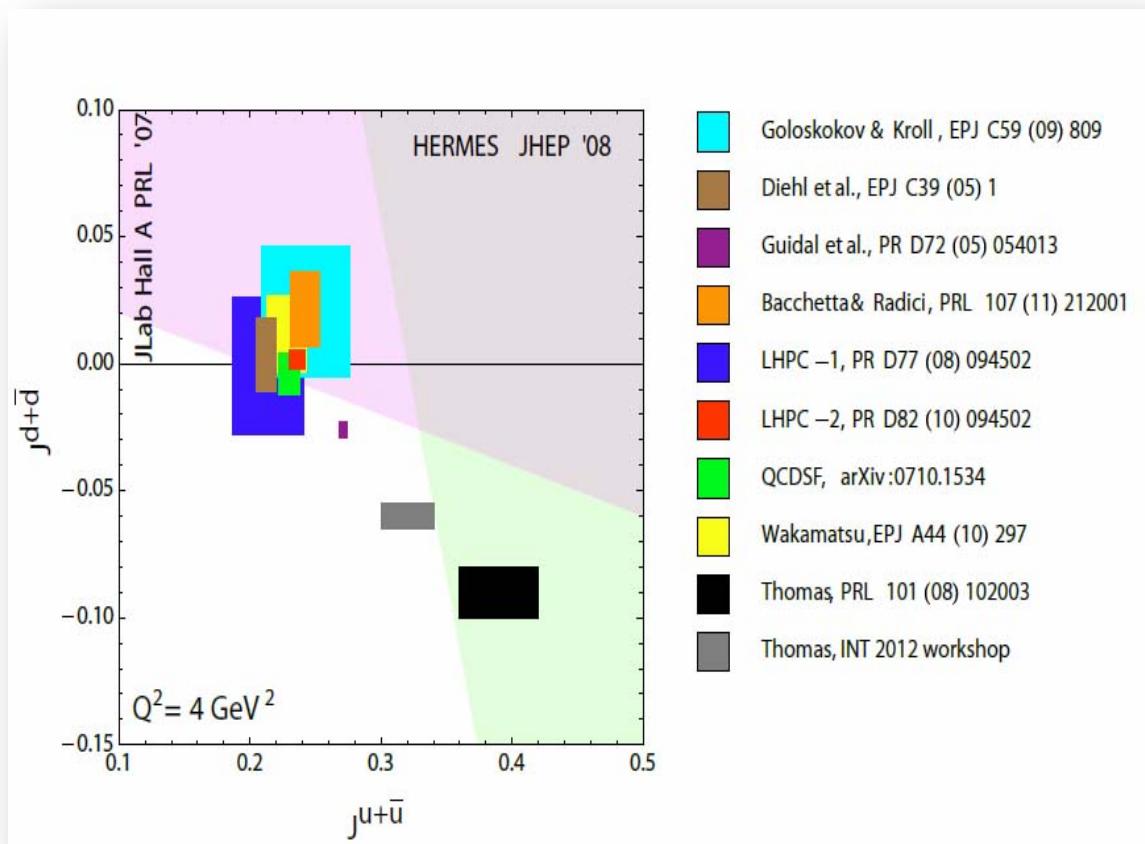
Goloskokov and Kroll, EPJ C53, 367(2008)



Goldstein et al., PR D84, 034007(2011)

Quark Angular Momentum

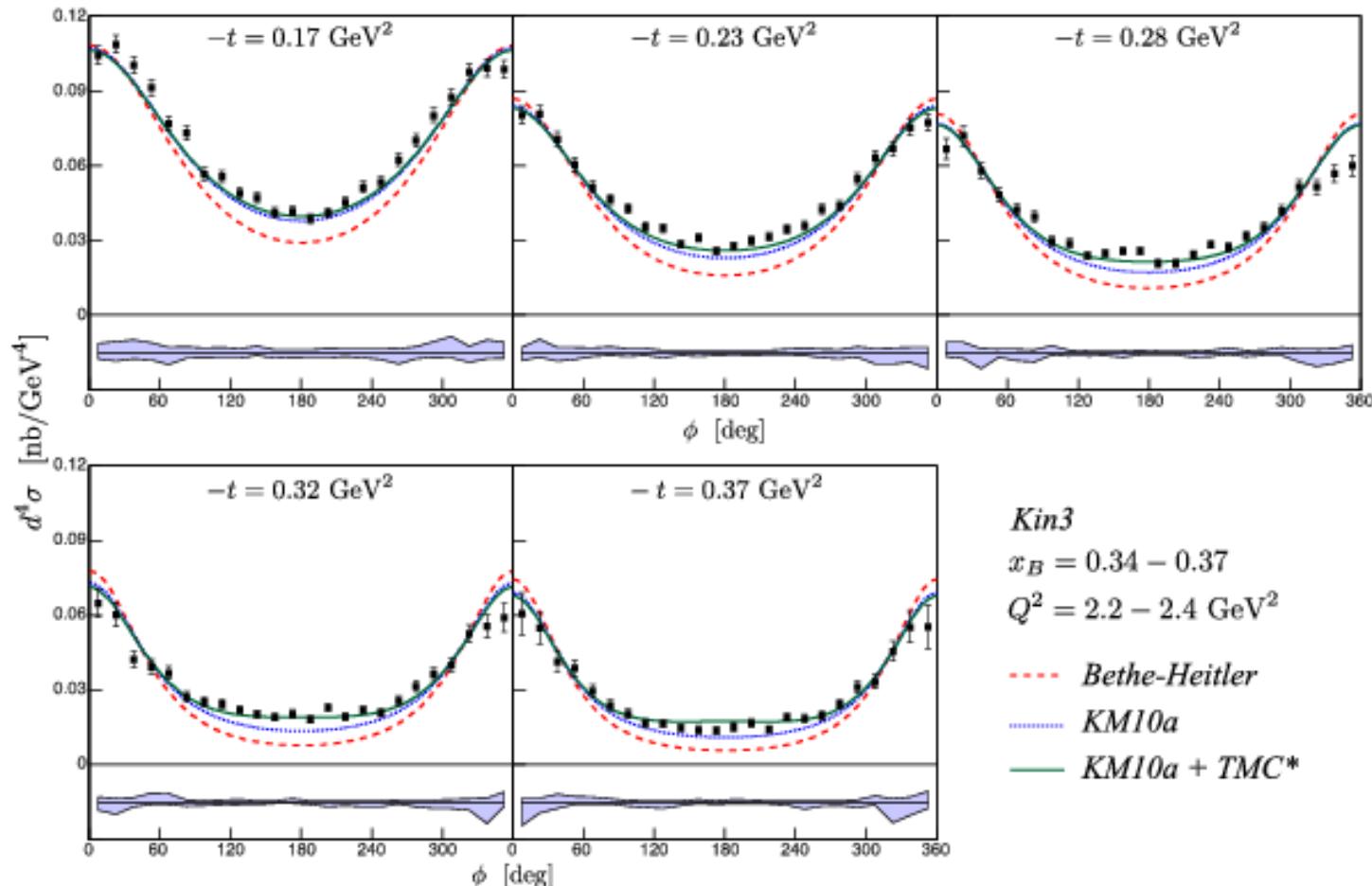
Ji's sum rule: $J^q = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 dx x [H^q(x, \xi, t) + E^q(x, \xi, t)] = \frac{1}{2} \Delta \Sigma + L^q$



Access to quark orbital angular momentum with GPDs

Recent Results of DVCS from Hall A @ JLab

Unpolarized cross section

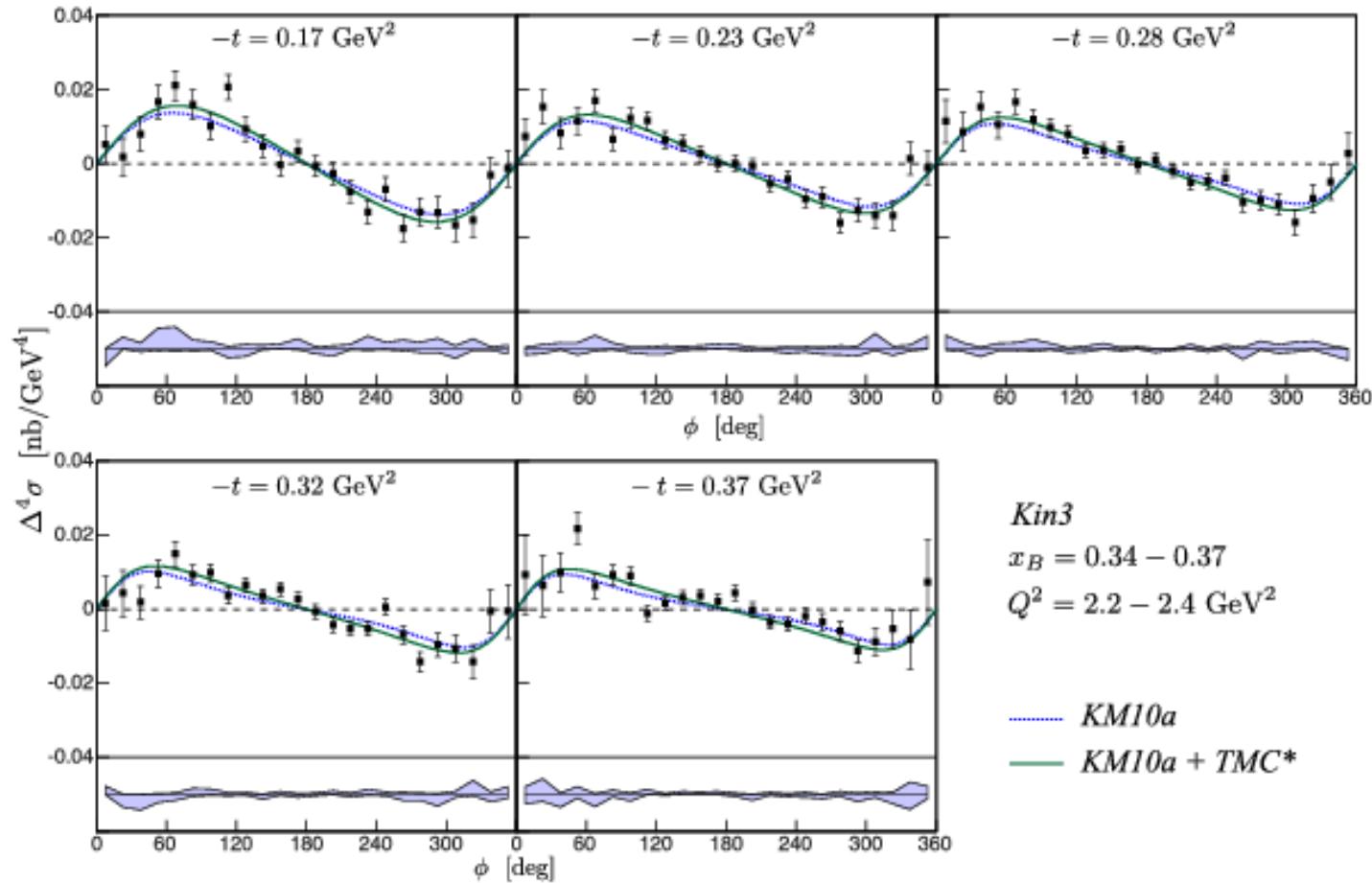


M. Defurne *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 92, 055202 (2015).

H. Gao

Results of DVCS in Hall A

Polarized cross section

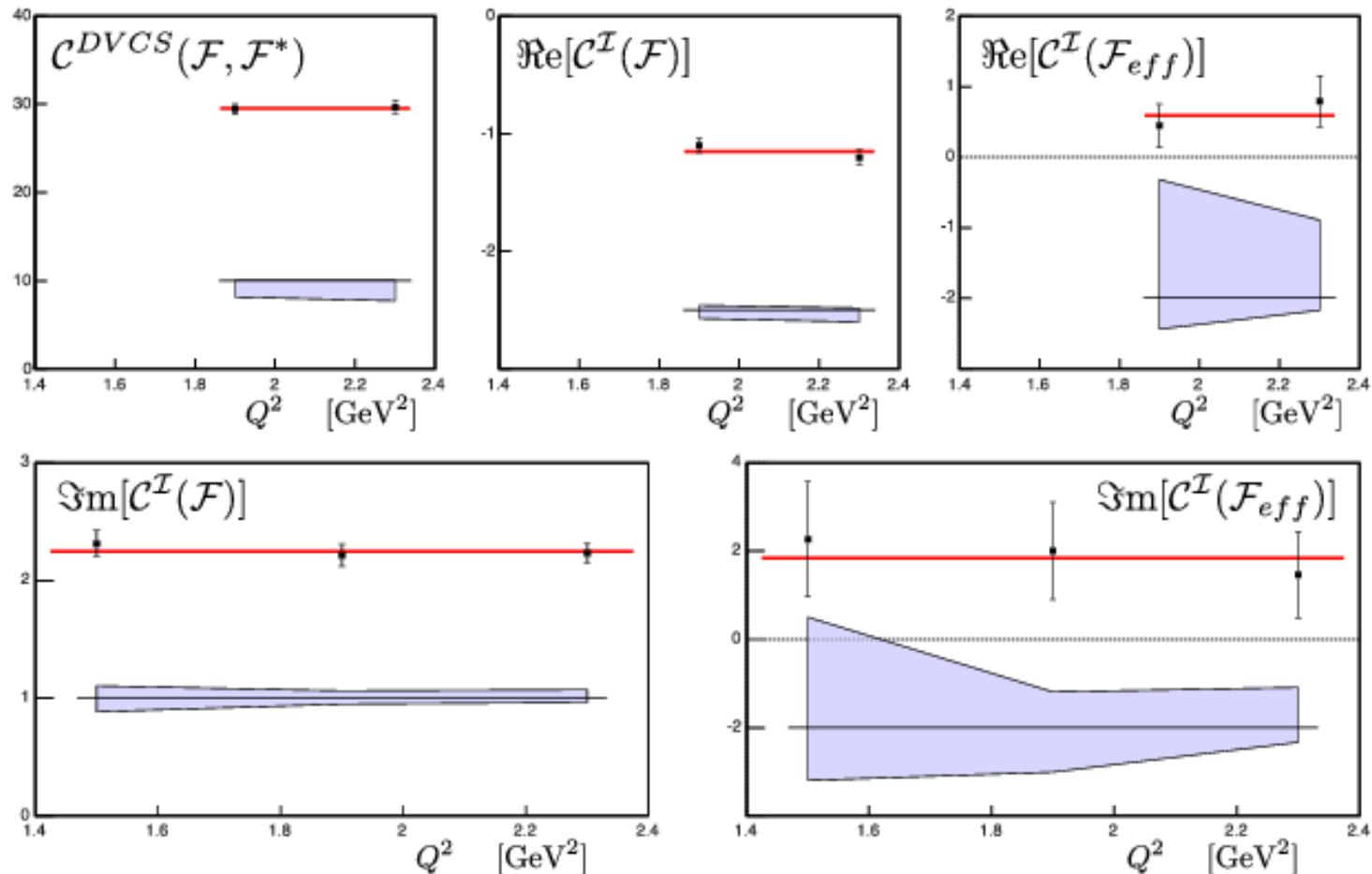


M. Defurne *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 92, 055202 (2015).

H. Gao

Results of DVCS in Hall A

Compton form factors (CFFs)

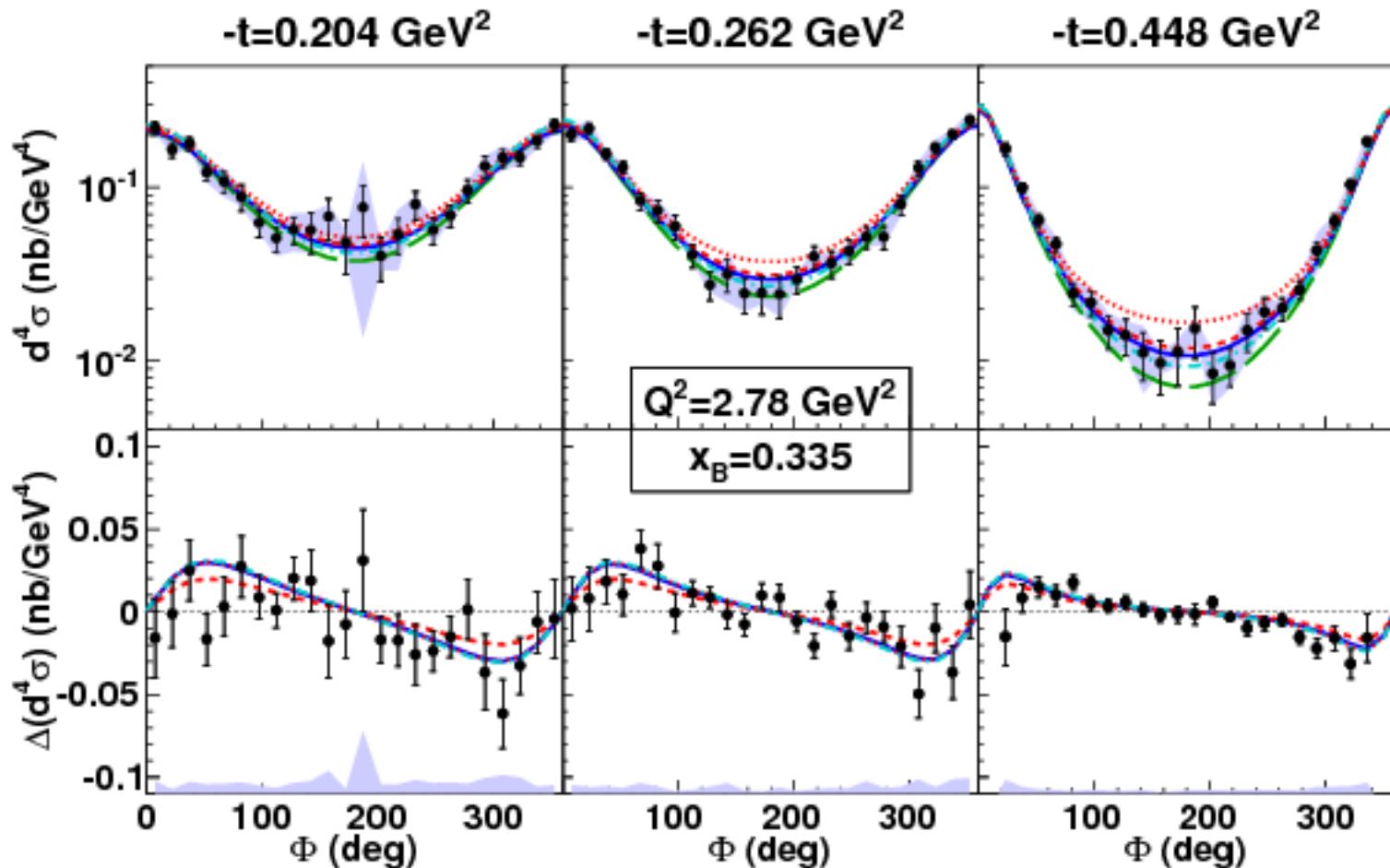


M. Defurne *et al.*, Phys. Rev. C 92, 055202 (2015).

H. Gao

Recent Results of DVCS from Hall B @ JLab

Unpolarized and polarized cross section



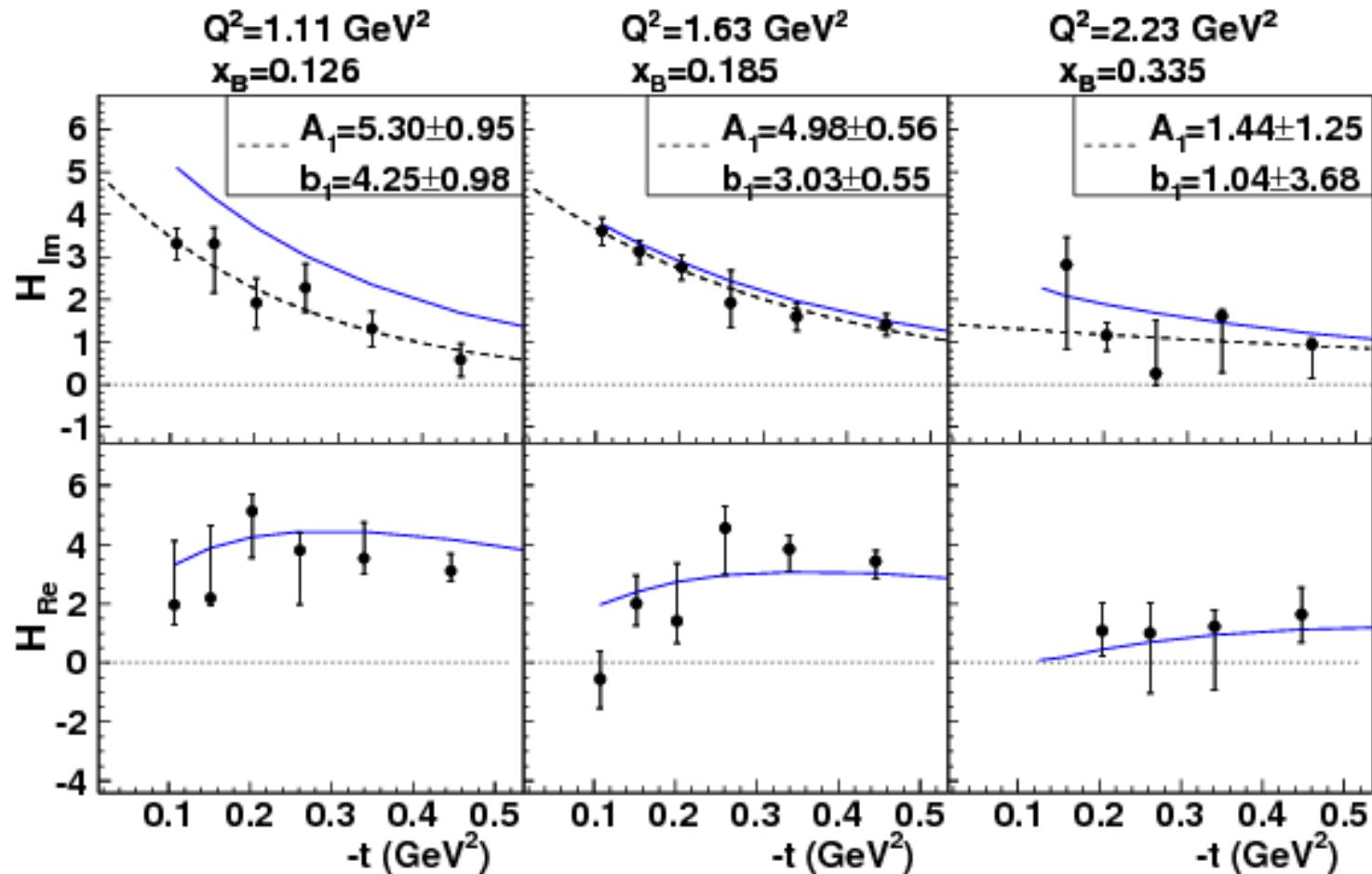
H.S. Jo *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 212003 (2015).

H. Gao

H.S. Jo R7 Thursday

Results of DVCS from Hall B

Compton form factors (CFFs)

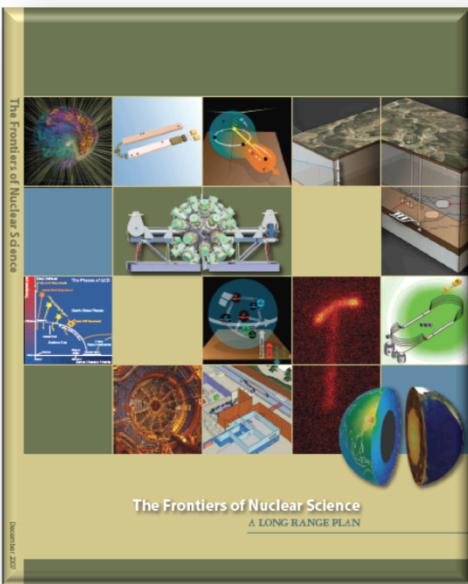


H.S. Jo *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 115, 212003 (2015).

H. Gao

H.S. Jo R7 Thursday

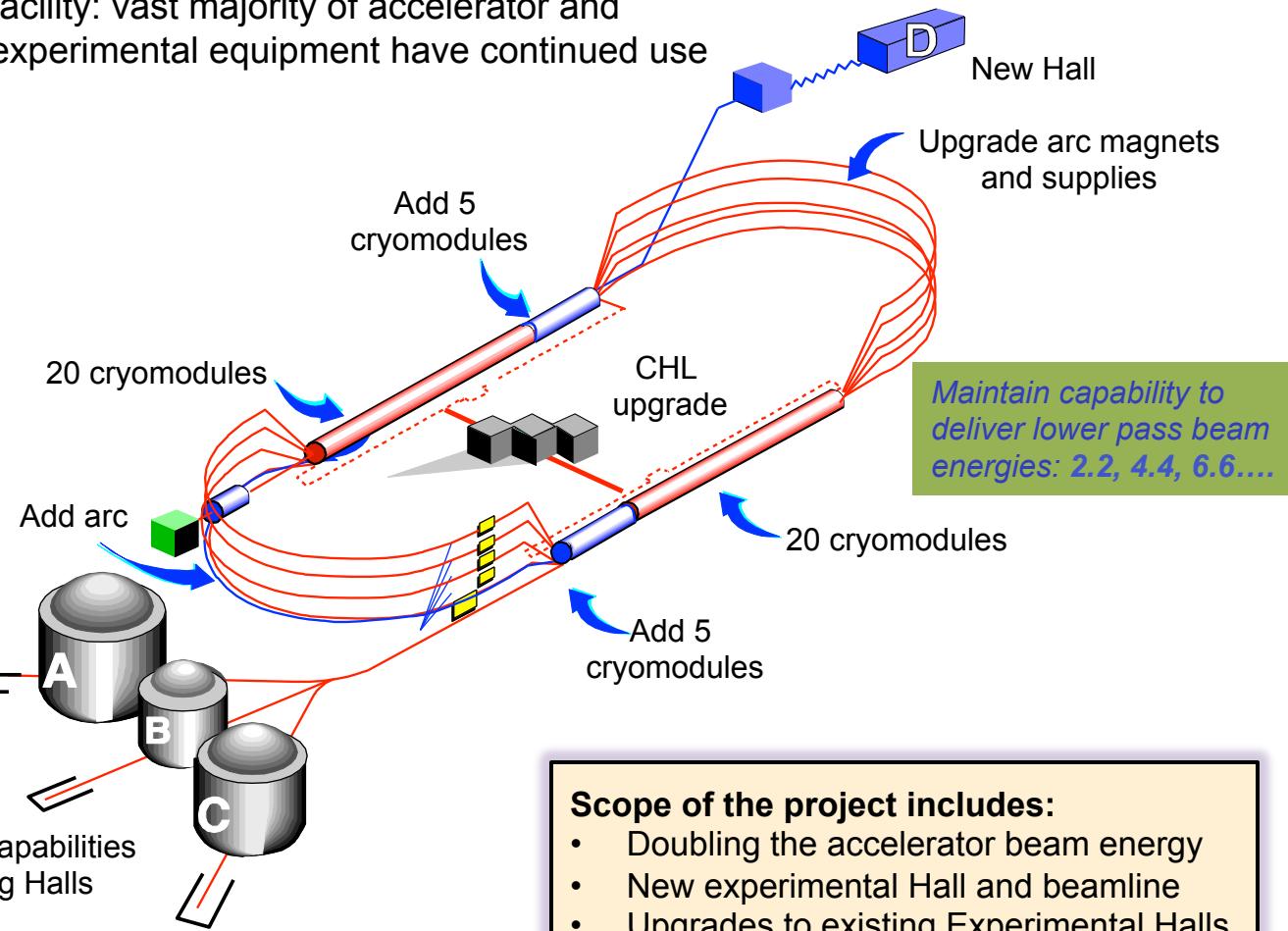
12 GeV Upgrade and TMD/GPD at JLab



The completion of the 12 GeV Upgrade of CEBAF was ranked the highest priority in the 2007 NSAC Long Range Plan.

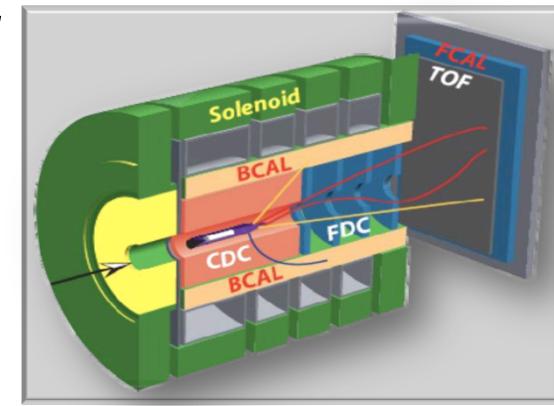
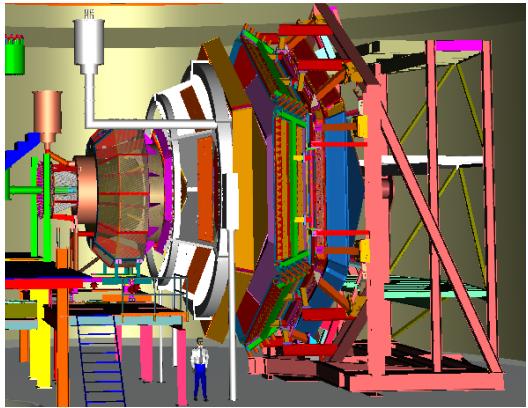
Enhanced capabilities in existing Halls

Upgrade is designed to build on existing facility: vast majority of accelerator and experimental equipment have continued use



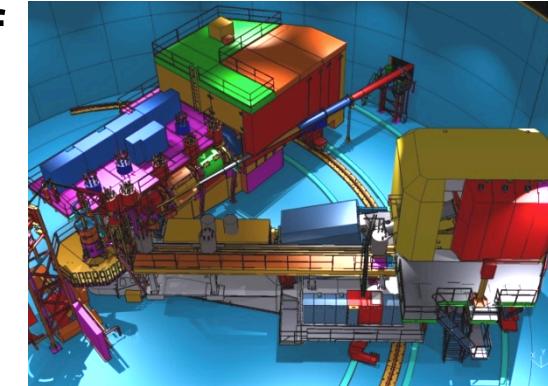
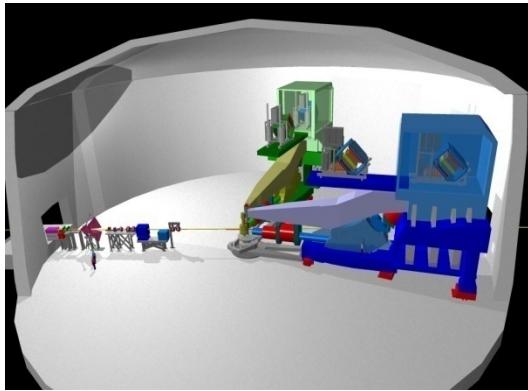
12 GeV Upgrade Physics Instrumentation

GLUEEx (Hall D): exploring origin of confinement by studying **hybrid mesons**



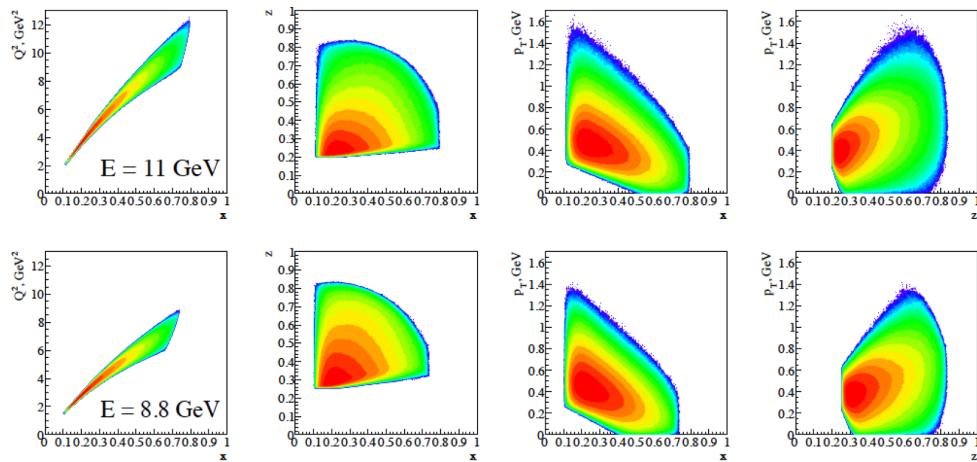
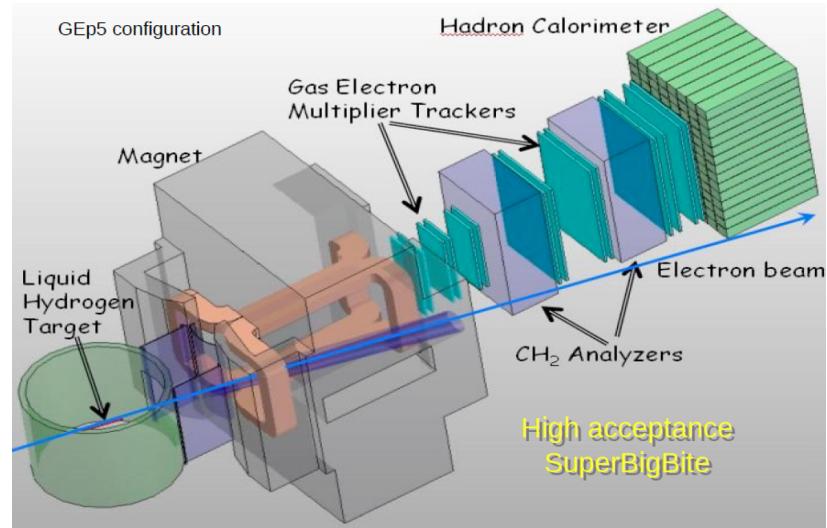
CLAS12 (Hall B): understanding nucleon structure via generalized parton distributions

SHMS (Hall C): precision determination of valence quark properties in nucleons and nuclei



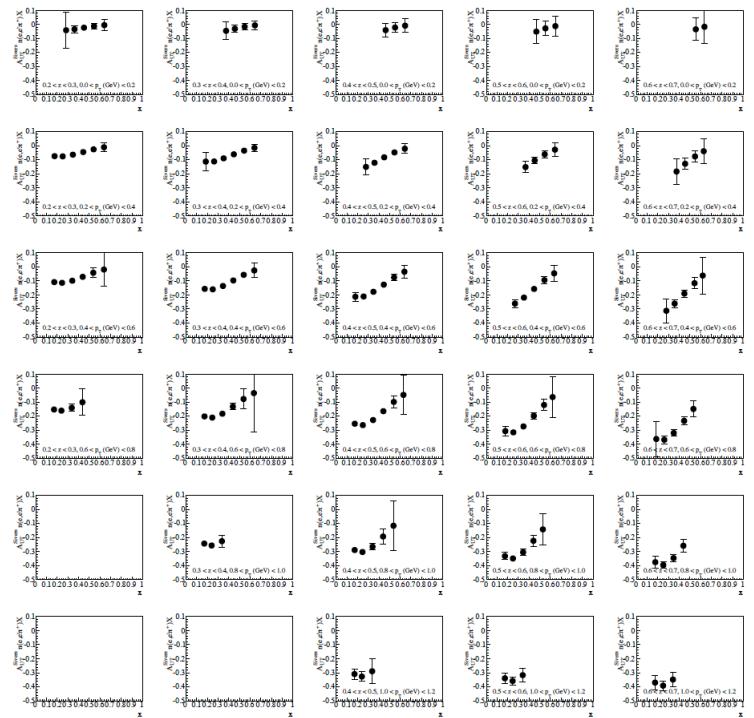
Hall A: nucleon form factors (Super BigBite), & future new experiments like Moller & SoLID

SuperBigBite Spectrometer @ Hall A



E12-09-018: 64 days
neutron (${}^3\text{He}$) target

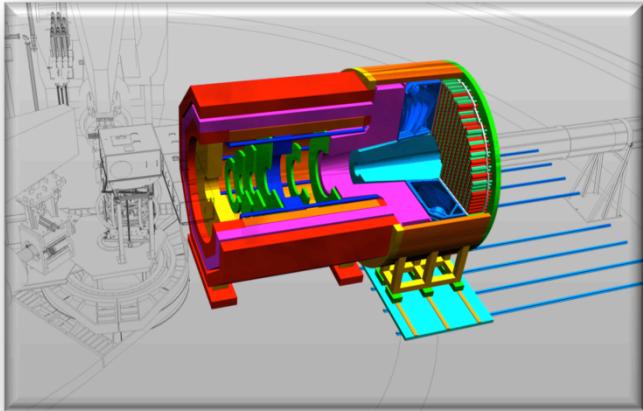
3D mapping example



Solenoidal Large Intensity Device (SoLID) Physics

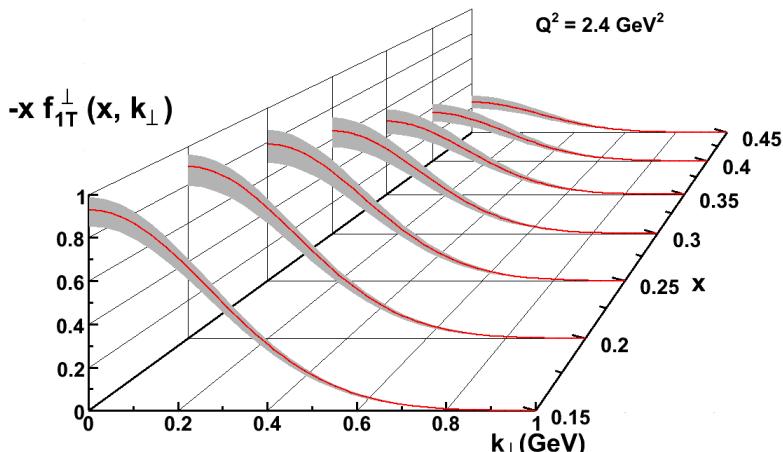
SoLID provides unique capability:

- ✓ high luminosity (10^{37-39})
- ✓ large acceptance with full ϕ coverage

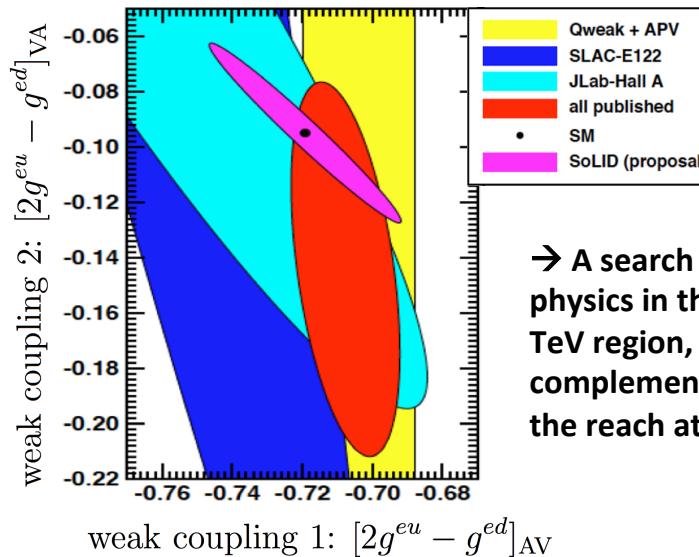


→ multi-purpose program to maximize the 12-GeV science potential

1) Precision in 3D momentum space imaging of the nucleon

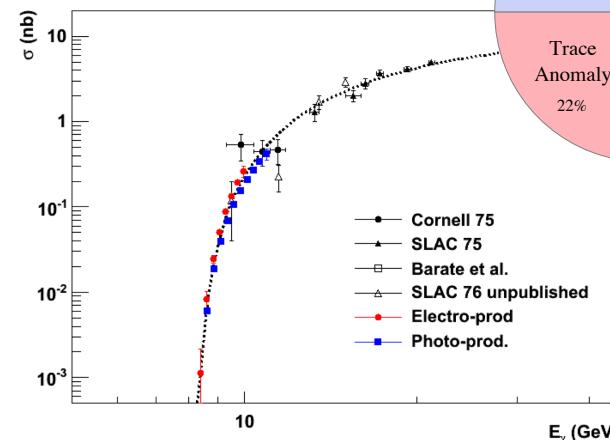


2) Precise determination of the electroweak couplings



→ A search for new physics in the 10-20 TeV region, complementary to the reach at LHC.

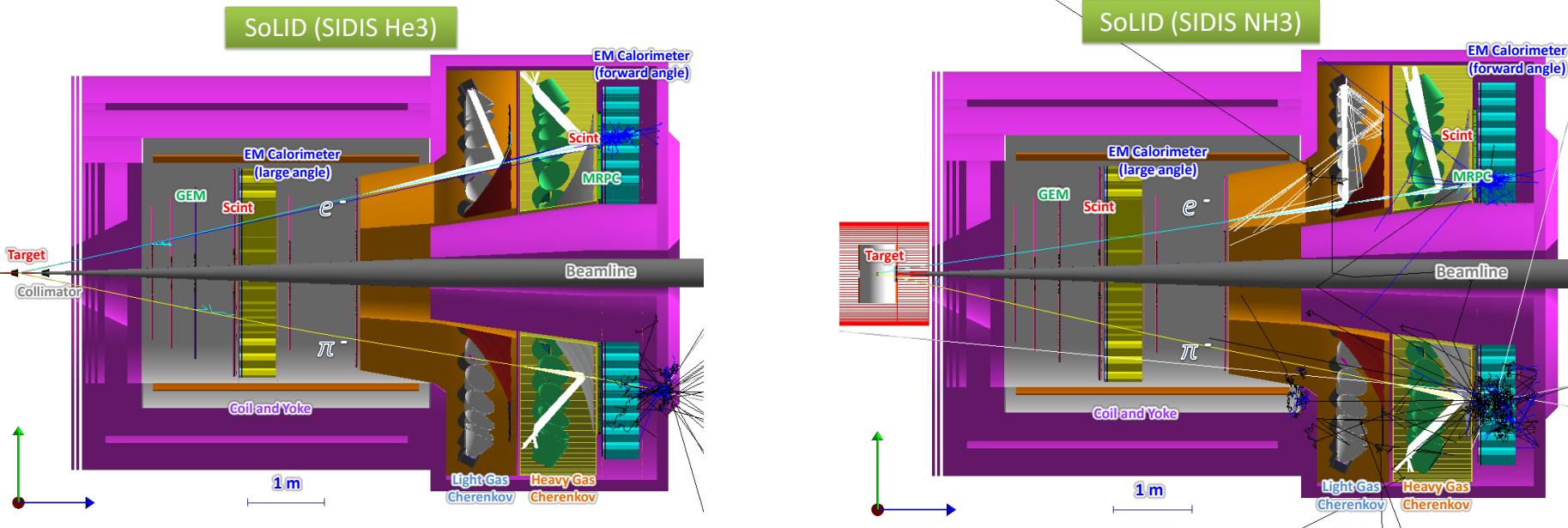
3) J/ψ production cross section



→ Constrain the QCD trace anomaly contribution to the proton mass budget

Thanks to Rolf Ent and Thia Keppel

SoLID-Spin: SIDIS on $^3\text{He}/\text{Proton}$ @ 11 GeV



E12-10-006: Single Spin Asymmetry on Transverse ^3He @ 90 days, **rating A**

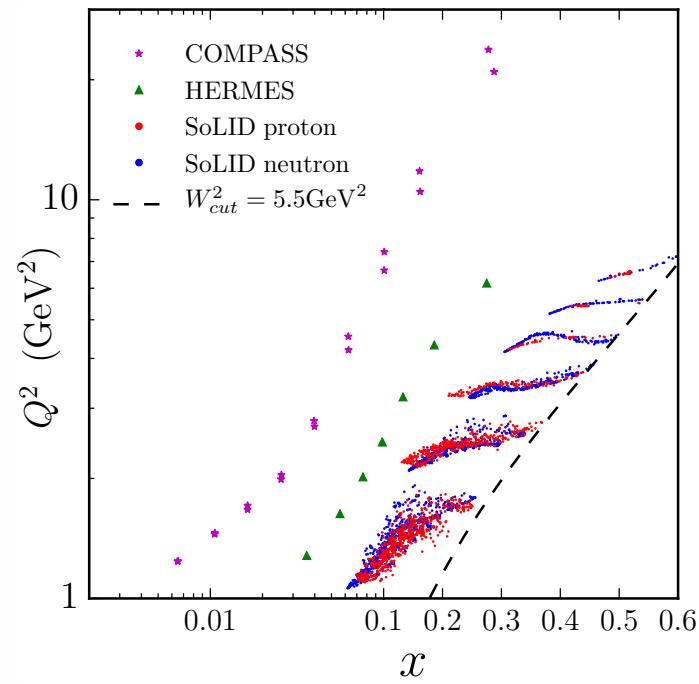
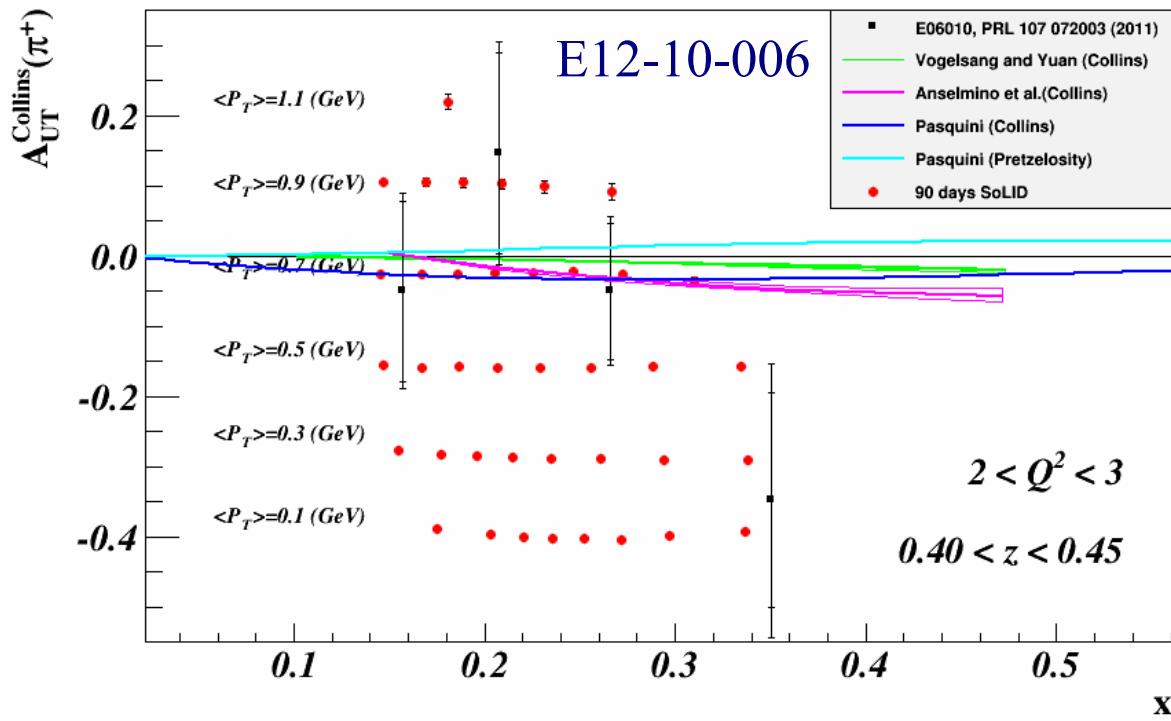
E12-11-007: Single and Double Spin Asymmetry on ^3He @ 35 days, **rating A**

E12-11-108: Single and Double Spin Asymmetries on Transverse Proton @120 days, **rating A**

Three run group experiments approved: TMDs, GPDs, and much more

Key of SoLID-Spin program:
Large Acceptance
+ High Luminosity
→ 4-D mapping of asymmetries
→ Tensor charge, TMDs ...
→ Lattice QCD, QCD Dynamics, Models.

SoLID-SIDIS Projected Data



- Total 1400 bins in x , Q^2 , P_T and z for 11/8.8 GeV beam.
- z ranges from $0.3 \sim 0.7$, only one z and Q^2 bin of 11/8.8 GeV is shown here.
 π^+ projections are shown, similar to the π^- .

E12-10-006 Spokespersons: Chen, Gao (contact), Jiang, Qian and Peng

H. Gao X. Qian et al in PRL 107, 072003

SoLID Impact on Tensor Charge

Definition

$$\langle P, S | \bar{\psi}_q i\sigma^{\mu\nu} \psi_q | P, S \rangle = \delta_T q \bar{u}(P, S) i\sigma^{\mu\nu} u(P, S) \quad \delta_T q = \int_0^1 [h_1^q(x) - h_1^{\bar{q}}(x)] dx$$

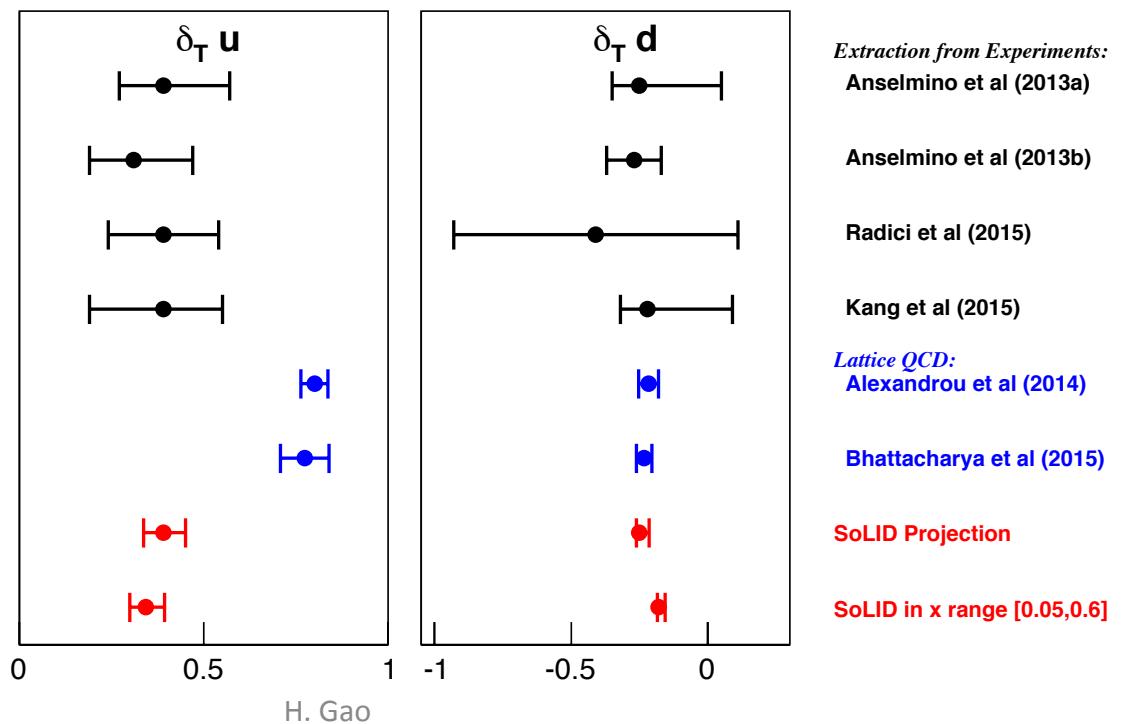
A fundamental QCD quantity. Matrix element of local operators.

Moment of transversity distribution. Valence quark dominant.

Calculable in lattice QCD.

SoLID impact

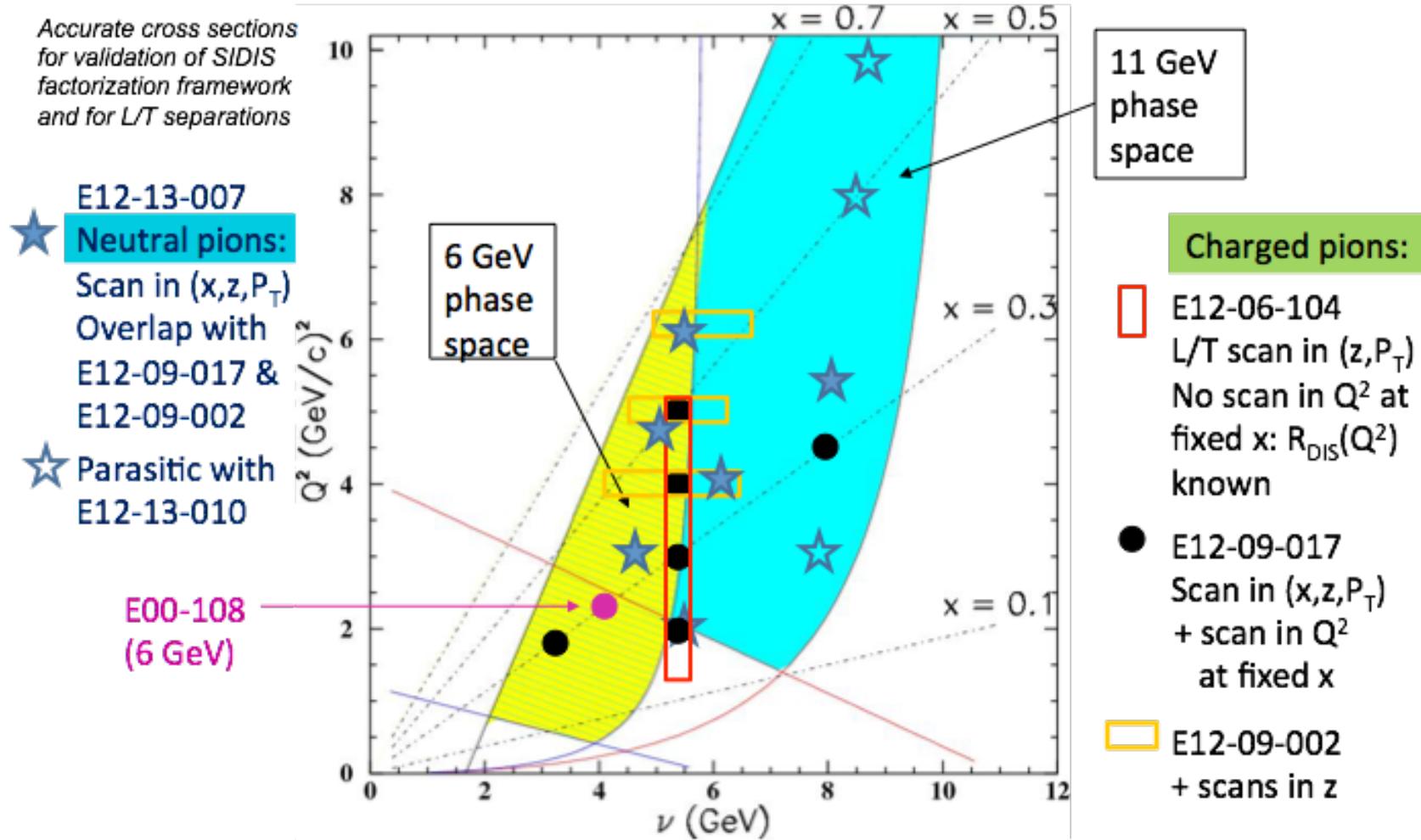
*Not shown are various other
Predictions on tensor charge*



Hall C SIDIS Program (*typ. $x/Q^2 \sim$ constant*)

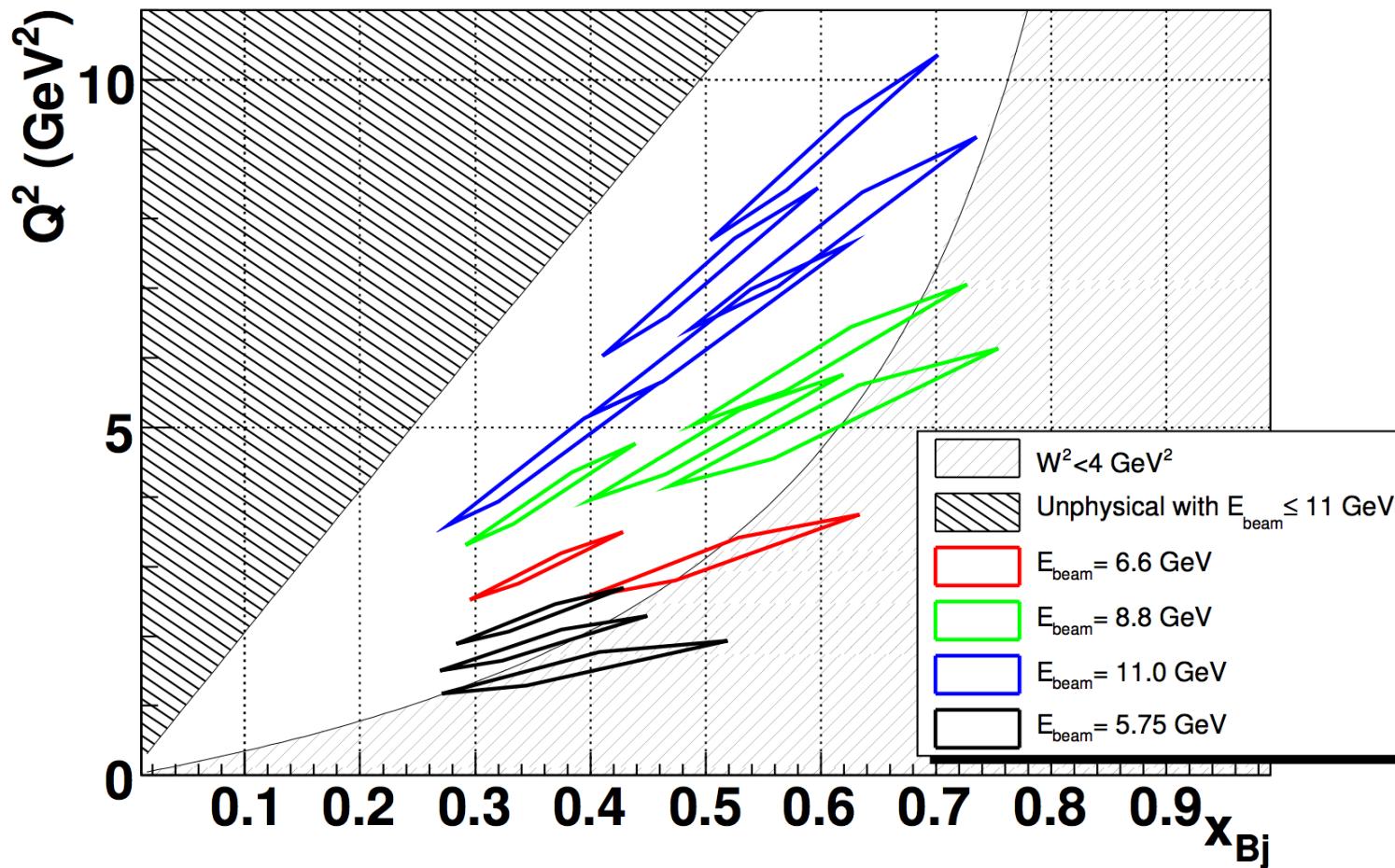
[R. Ent, DIS2016]

HMS + SHMS (or NPS) Accessible Phase Space for SIDIS



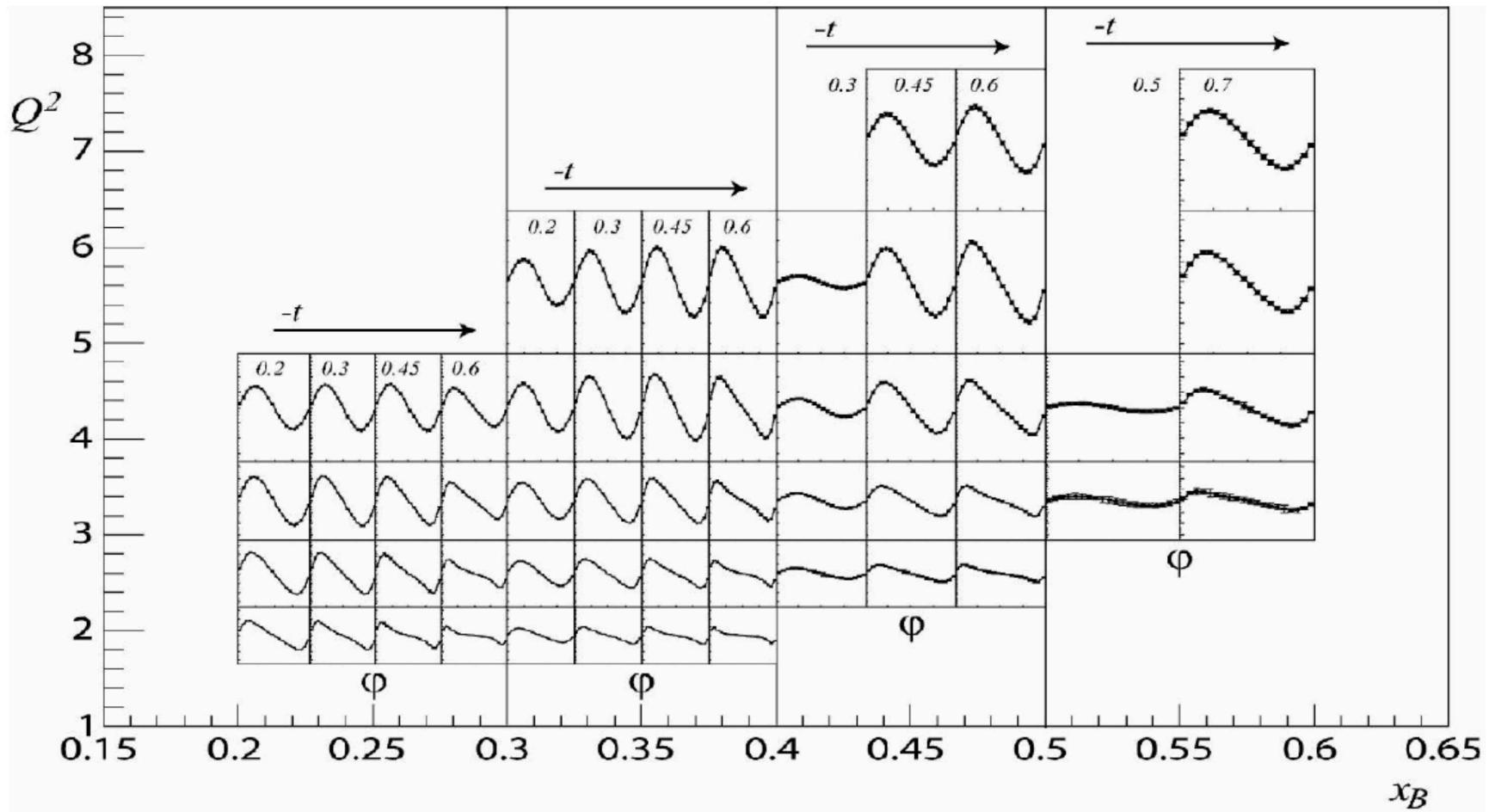
GPDs: Hall A E12-06-114 Experiment

DVCS measurements in Hall A/JLab



A. Camsonne, R7 Thursday

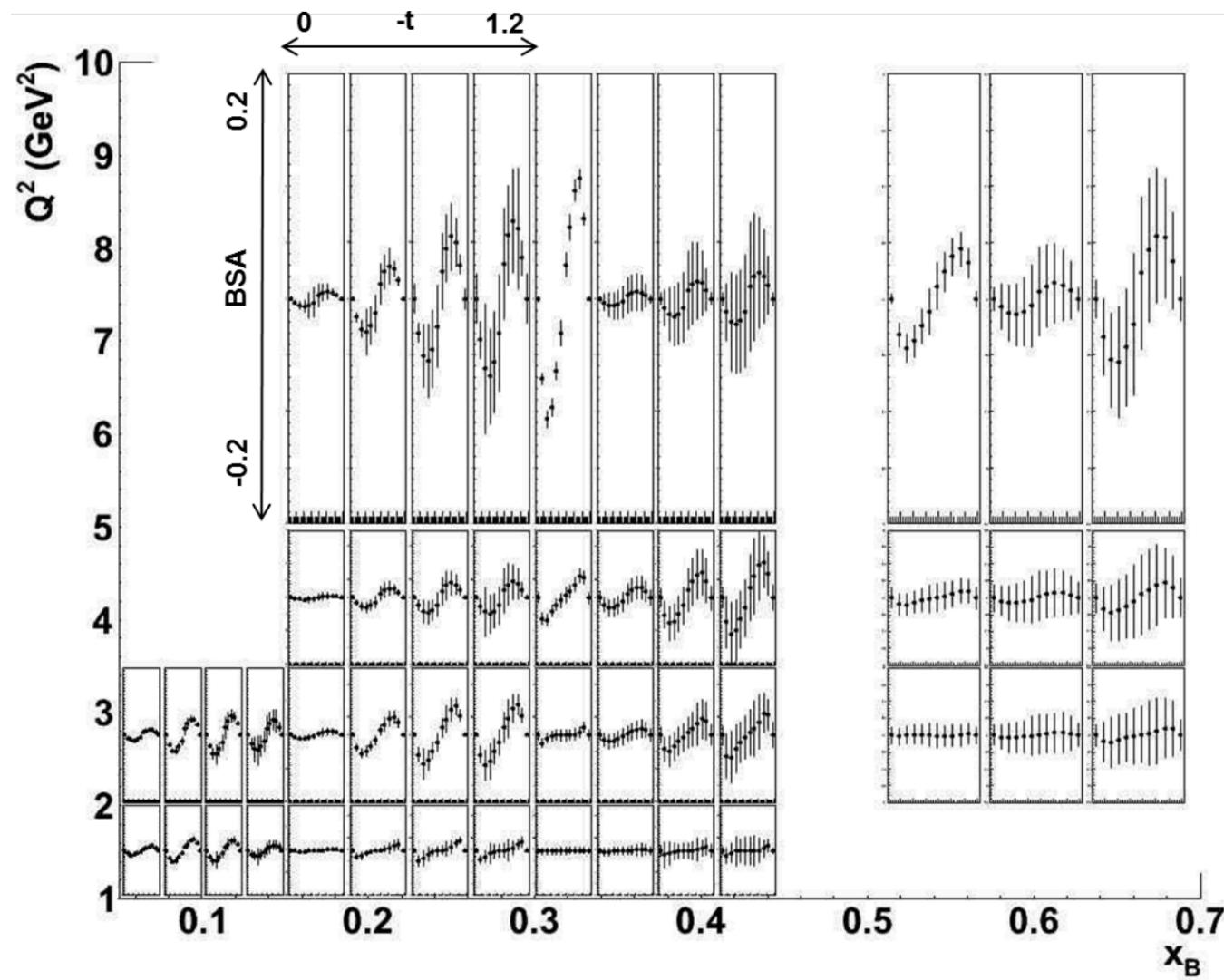
Hall B E12-06-119 Experiment on DVCS



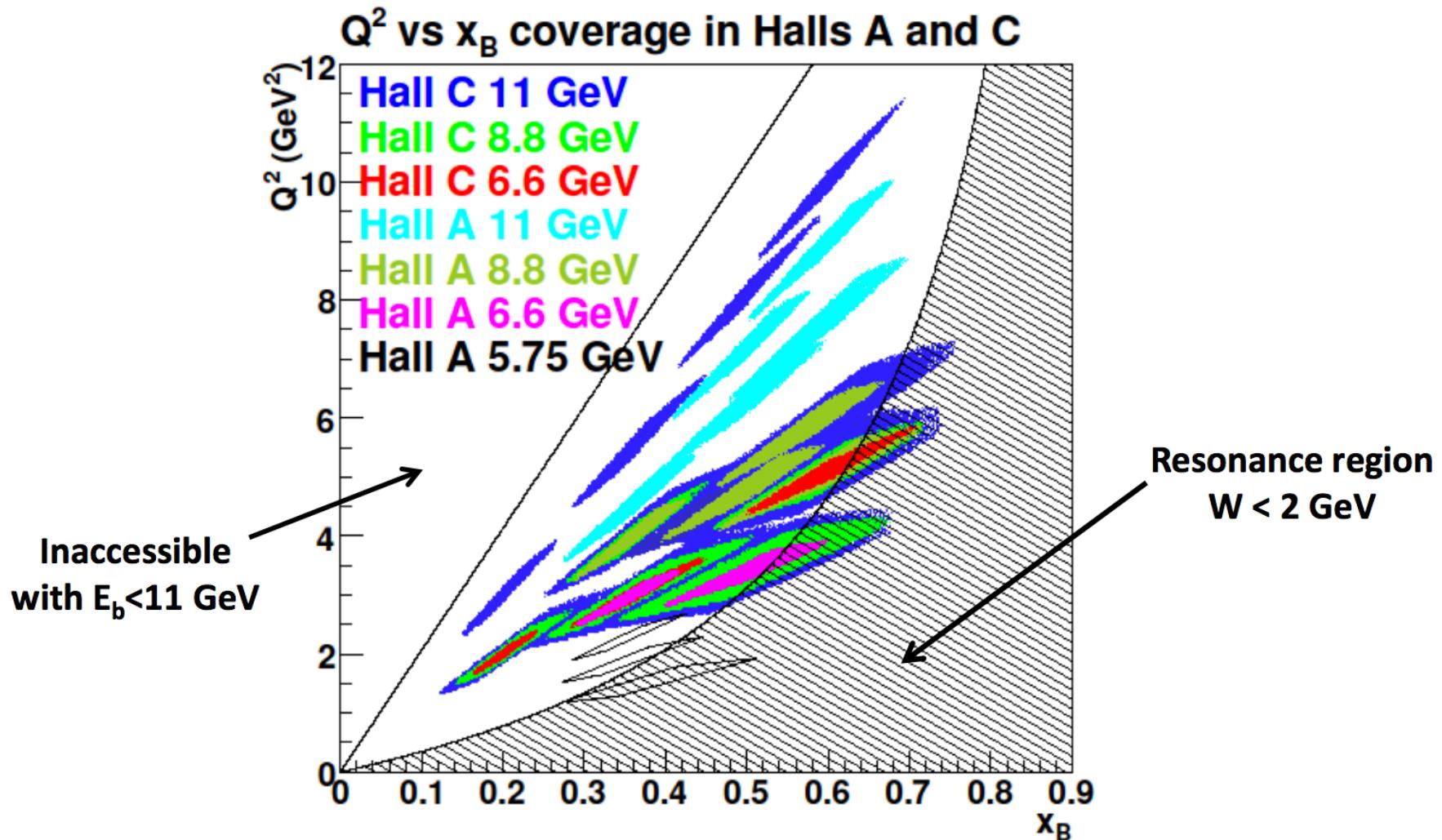
H.S. Jo R7 Thursday

H. Gao

Hall B E12-11-003 Experiment on DVCS



Hall C E12-13-010 Experiment on DVCS



Summary

- Spin remains important and puzzling for nucleon
- Three-dimensional imaging of nucleon helps solve this remaining puzzle, and uncover the rich dynamics of QCD
- Rich TMD and GPD Physics programs at 12-GeV Jlab
 - SBS in Hall A on TMD, and Hall C on SIDIS and GPD
 - SoLID SIDIS program with unprecedented precision on TMDs, and a program on GPD is shaping up (A. Camsonne R7)
 - CLAS12 extensive GPD and TMD programs

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